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attention, must be good paid. Foreigness, and the common street of experience of the foreigness of the

## Christian Reflector.

## There is a Friend that sticketh closer cipation that they had left it for a small than a Brother.'

BY S. DRYDEN PHELPS.

He is a faithful Friend;

His sympathy—how sweet!
Like softest music o'er the spirit stealing,
It soothes the troubled heart with heavenly healing,

His words of glorious truth,
Like cadences of love from heaven descending,
Allure and guide to scenes of biss unending,
And fadeless youth.

He hath almighty power, And can sustain when earthly hopes are dying; And safe is every soul, to Jesus flying, In trial's hour.

Friendless, forlorn the soul,

## Emancipation .... Prize Article.

II. Motives which should induce citizens There is little thanks given for that which of the South to make efforts for the abolition could be retained no longer. When just

and nobler principles; with the other they revolt; and diverting the armies of Lacedæare appreciated as honest expedients for se-curing the greatest amount of temporal hap-irreparable mischief. And nothing but their piness and enjoyment. It is hoped that with fear of their slaves led to the cowardly both classes the following considerations may and inhuman massacre of two thousand

men came into church soon after the sermon

were on the island, and that they wished a

school-teacher or a missionary to come and

settle amongst them. It is also a fact that

the missionaries, who were once tarred and

feathered and every way abused for their

honest abolitionism, are now applauded by

men of all ranks as the fathers and benefac-

2. It were more honorable to make efforts

sentiment,-the result of a thorough convic-

influential public bodies are speaking out

distinctly and unreservedly upon the subject.

tors of their race

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1845.

proprietors, W. S. DAMRELL, H. A. GRAVES.

To those who receive their papers at CARRIERS, \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.50 after three months.

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To those who receive their papers at CARRIERS, \$2.50 in advance, or \$2.50 after three months. Seem at Carrier three months are carried to the London Missionary Society, a London banker and a West India proprietor and merchant. He says, 'Certainly the Carrier three copies are to be paying \$10 in advance, thirteen copies, \$22.00.

Ministers three many three carrier to the London Missionary Society, a London banker and a West India proprietor and merchant. He says, 'Certainly the Carrier to the London Missionary Society, a London banker and a West India proprietor and the Carrier to the London Missionary Society, a London banker and a West India proprietor and the Carrier to the London Missionary Society, a London banker and a West India proprietor and the Carrier three copies are three three months. by paying \$10 in advance for five subscribers,

There is a Friend above,
Whose pure affection for exceeds all others';
No earthly kindred, parents, sisters, brothers,
Like JESUS, love. His friendship is sincere.

In Him, the trembling soul in hope confiding, May safely trust,—His love is e'er abiding,

Celestial, peerless Friend!
Around me cast thy kind, protecting pinions;
And take my spirit home to thy dominions,
When life shall end.

For the Christian Reflector.

BY REV. C. H. HOSKEN. [The writer, having stated the motives arising from the obligations of morality, proceeds now to the other chief division of the subject, and with this number the article a concluded.

of slavery, arising from the DICTATES OF EX- claims are denied up to the last moment of their retention, when obtained, it is like the By the dictates of expediency, are meant bursting in of a sweeping and devastating is the evidence that that will secures the perish-shall not have everlasting life. How those prudential maxims by which actions desolation. Pharaoh held fast to his slaves may terminate favorably to our own interests, to his ruin; had he conceded earlier, his jewwhich, while they do not clash with the claims els might have been saved; but by his obstiof morality, are not derived directly from the nacy he lost both jewels and slaves, and principles of morality. The liberal man ultimately his own life, with that of the deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things flower of Egypt's pride. It is not to be suphe stands, is prospered, and becomes suc- posed that, unaided by Northern influence, cessful; his actions agree with the principles the South can keep their slaves in subjection of morality, and on this account is he blessed much longer; it is known to all that there is with temporal blessings; but as far as his trouble enough to keep them in subordinamotives are concerned, they may be the mere tion now. It never can be that a strong, dictates of expediency, having no reference hardy race of men, equal in number in some to the claims of morality whatever. It is States to the whites, can be much longer even possible that he denies the existence of kept in slavery; but we may well shudder at there exists a moral Governor of the universe. say that another Spartacus may not appear, when Christ said this; and as this petition wickedness; neither shall evil dwell with thee. doubt; and as to the latter, if we are not With such the high claims of morality are before whose justly incensed vengeance the urged in vain; yet they listen with attention to what are termed the dictates of expedienverge of ruin, as Rome was in days of to do with the salvation of any who had lived shalt destroy them that speak leasing: the cy: while the true Christian, knowing that yore ! May timely concessions avert the previous to that time. And as the will of Lord will abhor the bloody and deceitful nothing unlawful can be expedient, will be threatened danger. May the South 'know, far from disregarding such claims, recogniz- in this the day of her visitation, the things heaven, (as a general thing, to say the least,) loving them as to save them, although he is who are in purgatory, and of the faithful who The boy departed. ing in them the truth, that, while right actions glorify God, they also terminate in ever hid from her eyes.'

\*\*Reaven\*, (as a general thing, to say the least,) this petition proves nothing for the generalist of mankind since then. And it is indeed to give them rain, and sunshine, and the better acquainted with Bible than human the greatest aggregate amount of human 4. Oppressors are perpetually in danger happiness. With the Christian the dictates of being the subjects of the vengeance of out- think of making this passage a proof of his tion itself if they will believe in Christ, but of expediency are motives of action, but not raged and insulted humanity. Thus when doctrine. the only motives; with the mere man of the the Lacedæmonians were suffering from an world they may be the only motives. With earthquake, the Helots, their slaves, ready to the one they are valued from the twofold take revenge upon their unjust tyrants, rose that sent me, and to finish his work." John then make their existence a curse, by enconsideration of their fitness to accomplish a in a body against them, and though ultimately 4:34. "Lo, 1 come to do thy will, O God." tailing endless suffering to it." desired end, and their agreement with higher subdued, maintained for a time a successful

1. Southern property would increase in But the perpetual danger of the slaveholder value on the abolition of slavery. What is is apparent by events nearer home. Who it that now prevents thousands of the can forget the bloody scenes of St. Domingo, noblest spirits in the North from choos- when the blacks arose and wreaked their ing a Southern residence? What is it but vengeance, first on two thousand of their slavery? If slavery were abolished they white oppressors; and afterwards, having would immediately remove there, and their entered Cape Francois, they wrought indisamong the flocks of Laban. That which tants, displaying the most cruel vengeance, excludes conscientious, industrious, pious, and in less than six years almost entirely is,' said the chairman, 'that the result of prosperity the destroyer shall come upon are sanctified.' emancipation would be, that land would him.' He knows that the day of darkness is at

sanguine expectations.

The evidence of Robert Scott, Esq., a supports the system of slavery, is the enemy Dan. 4: 35.' sanguine expectations.

The evidence of Robert Scott, Esq., a Jamaica planter, is equally convincing to the running influences of slavery on the prostitute of a country. Onesting a time two societies of legal assassins; and there
and on say unto him, What does t thou?"

There are several other important points, peculiar to the Romish church, which we rose and fell in his bosom, and as he turned for they secure to themselves more than tensity of all the offices, and honors, and the rolling into two societies of legal assassins; of determination in all things: but that his favor of the salvation of all men; and there-

A Religious and Samily Newspaper, Very much; there are scarcely any profits instantly take away mine, for I want to have prove, that it is God's determination that all ure in the death of the wicked." Ezek, echism, containing the six commands of the now at all; many plantations are getting the yours.' 'Power,' says another old writer, shall be saved; otherwise they fail to show 33:11.' now at all; many plantations are getting the yours. Fower, says another old writer, state to save the proprietors in debt.' To the same effect is 'of itself, without any proper check to con- anything to their purpose by passages of this work. The content of the the answer of that excellent gentleman, trol it, naturally make men wanton, cruel, kind.

merchant. He says, 'Certainly the present God, who is infinitely wise, just and benevo- 13.' lent.' What Solon said of absolute mon- Certainly, anything that God determines to interest of capital, independently of any incumbrances on the estate.' This was during

was commenced, in clean white jackets and pantaloons. He was struck with their appearance,-they said they formerly belonged to the Grand Camaynes, Jamaica, but that ent dangerous position; and agreeing so their system that can well to conceived, beautifully with the genius of democracy, '12. Because God is fore, and love wor may be properly remembered by all, - eth no ill. "God is love." 1 John. 4: 8. island called Banacca, where they had raised 'EQUALITY CAUSES NO WAR.' Away with "Love worketh no ill." Rom. 13: 10.' plantains, yams, &c., and had brought them to - for sale. They said that about 300 slavery, then, if we hope for peace.

# Universal Salvation and Endless Pun-

for the abolition of slavery from choice than compulsion. This is not a menace, but a tion arising from the present appearance of things. The public mind is awakened -

men to be saved, and to come unto the thus in the Bible: 'Love worketh no ill to

Witness the Baptist Triennial Convention at Philadelphia, and the Methodist General Conference at New York. These are the two greatest religious bodies in the Union. Popular feeling, when once aroused, is omnipotent; and the more so when that feeling is not the ebullition of an excited faction, but the steady working out and development of the unalterable principle of justice and equity. Factions may be temporary, but principles are eternal. The oppressions and injustice of not always done, it appears from the follow- No, no; 'it shall go ill with the wicked.' slavery, however, might be forgotten, were ing passages of Scripture: 'I have no such a noble act of restitution and justice to emanate from the South ;-were they to blow the silver trumpet of jubilee, and let the oppressed go free, bestowing the boon of liberty on three millions of their fellow Ps. 5: 4. 'He hath no pleasure in fools.' men.' 3. That which, if readily surrendered would leave the slaveholder comparatively un-harmed, tenaciously held may prove his ruin.

cling, like a drowning man, to a straw.

good to pray for the salvation of all men, and say, as Jesus said, "Thy will be done."

14. Because God loves even his enemies. For he requires men to love their enemies,

earth as it is in heaven.' Who can fail to Luke, 6: 35.'

octrine.

not otherwise.

'9. Because Jesus came to do the will of '15. Because God is wise; and it canno

of the finest of them on the loss of Pvlus. no pleasure. Then said I, Lo I come, (in the volume of the book it is written of me,)

'16. Because the wisdom of God is "full had offered one sacrifice for sins, forever sat 3: 17.

William Alers Hankey, Esq., Treasurer to and restless; it intoxicates the mind; it has '11. Because God has no other will besomething in its very nature too great for sides the will to save all men. "He is in the human soul to bear; it is fit for none but one mind, and who can turn him?" Job 23:

> archy may with equal propriety be said of do, he will do: he has but one mind respectslavery. 'It is a fair field but it has no out- ing it; and none can turn him. But it does let.' When once the popular fury bursts not follow that he has pleasure in the death forth, the oppressor seeks an outlet in vain; of him that dieth, or in fool, or in wickedupon him is poured the burning lava of un-ness, notwithstanding. And as it is his controlled and unsubdued wrath. O! who mind to damn those who will not believe, can anticipate so fearful a catastrophe with- and as he is in one mind, from which none out a thrill of horror, and a devout hope that can turn him, unbelievers will inevitably be subsequent justice may quench the ire of damned, instead of being saved. Universalaroused and incensed humanity. Another ists must therefore prove that all will be sentiment of that great lawgiver may well be come believers, or the inflex ble mind of the remembered by the slaveholder in his pres- Deity is one of the worst croumstances for

12. Because God is love, and love work-God is indeed love; but his love is not of

such a kind as to conflict with his attributes of justice, wisdom, and the rest. His love did not lead him to exclude sin and misery from this world. It did not deter him from weeping the antediluvians from the earth by a flood, and destroying the inhabitants of unication, I proceeded as far as the and brimstone, and overwhelming Pharaoh sixth of the '100 Arguments in favor of Uni- and his host in the Red Sea. Nor will it Without further preliminary lead him to forgive those who blaspheme remarks, therefore, I will go on with the ex- against the Holy Ghost, or to forbear to send amination of the remainder of those argu- the wicked into everlasting fire, prepared for Holy, Roman, Catholic, and Apostolical the devil and his angels. With regard to '7. Because it is THE WILL of God that all the quotation above, namely, 'Love worketh this definition, with the exception of the men shall be saved. "Who will have all no ill,' it is a garbled sentence. It stands his neighbor.' Rom. 13: 10. Let this Upon this passage it may be remarked, garbling be kept in mind. Here is a senthat the term will has a two-fold significa- tence applied to men; but as quoted in the tion, namely, determination and desire, 'argument' above, it is made, by taking only Universalists are not to assume, that it signi- a part of it, to apply to God. As if God, to first band of disciples was gathered in Jerufies determination in the passage before us. whom vengeance belongeth, and who says it salem, not in Rome. Besides, is there not a Aware of this, and perceiving their inability shall go ill with the wicked, works no ill to manifest contradiction between the word in to prove that it means this, they contend, them. Did he work no ill to the antediluthat if it merely signifies desire, it will be vians, the Sodomites, and the Egyptian done. But that God's will in this sense is hosts? Are hell and damnation no ill? not Catholic, or universal?

'13. Because God loves all mankind pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith "For God so loved the world, that he gave the Lord God.' Ezek. 18: 32. 'Thou art his only begotten Son.' John 3: 16; and not a God that hath pleasure in wickedness.' as Jesus died for all men, so God loves all

Eccl. 5: 4. 'I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts.' Mal, 1: 10. 'He whole sentence be quoted, and its true meandoth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the ing will appear—and that too in direct oppo-children of men.' Lam. 3:33. 'The Lord sition to Universalism. 'For God so loved is not willing that any should perish.' 2 Pet. the world, that he gave his only begotten 3: 9. 'These, as natural brute beasts,- Son, that whosoever believeth in him should shall utterly perish in their own corruption.' not perish, but have everlasting life.' John 2 Pet. 2: 12. Now, as God's will of desire 3: 16. This passage, then, shows, that is not done in the foregoing instances, where those who will not believe in Christ shall repentance and consequent salvation of all different this from the garbled sentence in men? No where : and those who base their the foregoing Universalist 'argument. hope of salvation on a passage of Scripture What excuse can be offered for such garb like the foregoing, grasp at a shadow, and ling as this? What confidence can be placed in 'arguments' like this ?-or in '8. Because God inspires the hearts of the those who make use of them?

which he could not do, if he hated his. This is not the whole of the sentence used (Matt. 5: 44.) And Jesus declared, " for he by Jesus. He said, 'Thy will be done in is kind unto the unthankful and the evil."

perceive, that this cannot even be tortured into the support of Universalism? The world had been going on for four thousand years 'For thou art not a God that hath pleasure in received by Romanists, there can be no 'How soon?' asked the boy, impatiently; could have had no reference to that long The foolish shall not stand in thy sight: greatly mistaken, it is not a whit less cursurprising, that any Universalist should common bounties of Providence-and salva-

God. "My meat is to do the will of him be a dictate of wisdom to create beings, and

How do Universalists know this? Sun-It is only necessary to turn to this 10th pose they can see no wisdom in endless chapter of Hebrews, to ascertain what the punishment? As they are not omniscient, will of God was, of which Christ here speaks. they cannot see all things. How then do There we find the following: 'Wherefore, they know that God, who by his omniscience when he cometh into the world, he saith, can see all things—all reasons—does not Sacrifice and offering thou wouldst not, but perceive it wise to inflict endless punishment offerings and sacrifices for sin thou hast had of omniscience, for Universalists to talk as

to do thy will, O God .- This man, after he of mercy," and " without partiality." James

down on the right hand of God.' Heb. 10: Another case of applying to God a paspresence would be as the presence of Jacob criminate slaughter among the white inhabi- 5, 6, 7, 12. We see by this, that the will of sage which the Bible applies to saints, as any God which he said he came to do, was to one can see that will read the chapter from offer himself a sacrifice for sin. But this, in which the quotation is made. As to the and even wealthy men from a land, must be extirpating the white inhabitants throughout itself considered, so far from proving the mercifulness and impartiality of God's wisa curse and not a blessing. 'I consider,' the island. Are not these loud monitions of salvation of all, does not prove the salvation dom towards men, he will indeed do them said Mr. Duncan before the select committee of the House of Commons on the extinction this agree with the declarations of God's find, in the next verse, (13th.) that his eneof the House of Commons on the extinction of slavery throughout the British dominions, (Sir James Graham in the chair,) that as the continuance in this days, and into look much like their salvation. And into look much like their salvation, and do not feature of the true church is preserved, or a few turns in the narrow precincts of his located in the next verse. (14th.) savs. For by one continuance in well doing, seek for glory, and honor, and immortality, eternal life; but illustrated in the word of God. This peculiar instant in season to pay his minister.

Congregational Visiter. be gradually rising,' &c. 'Your opinion then pressor. A dreadful sound is in his ears; in offering, he hath perfected forever them that obey unrighteousness, rather caricatured, in the Romish system, as study, rubbed his hands, buttoned up his 10. Because the will of God cannot be guish, upon every soul of man that doeth participate in the merits of the saints in and pen; but with every gust that whirled acquire a greater value?' Answer: 'I have hand. He is full of fears and distress. And resisted. "He doeth according to his will evil: of the Jew first, and also of the Gentile. heaven, and of the saints on earth; and we the dead leaves against the window, a chill in the slave States, have the same voice in no doubt of it, especially in the interior.' what are his fears, but the voice of conthe result has more than realized the most science at the bar of justice, pronouncing his

The result has more than realized the most science at the bar of justice, pronouncing his

The result has more than realized the most science at the bar of justice, pronouncing his

The doubt of it, especially in the interior.'

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The result has more than realized the most science at the bar of justice, pronouncing his habitants of the earth; and the real realized his frame. guilt and doom? 'He,' says Raynal, 'who hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?" tiality of divine wisdom. How much does it brotherhood, truly!

perity of a country. Question: 'Have not the oppressor. It is not for properly in Jamaica the professor and the oppressor and the oppressor. It is will in another sense is not always done, for enither death, sin, nor pain, can be the profess arising from property in Jamaica the same thing as proclaiming to the has already been abundantly proved. And ultimate object of God in reference to man, the same thing as proclaiming to the has already been abundantly proved. And ultimate object of God in reference to man, the same thing as proclaiming to the same thing the same thing the same thing as proclaiming to the same thing the same the same thing the same

Neither has he any pleasure in the death of him that dieth; yet he dieth notwithstand- vile works on Sundays and Holydays of ing. This pleasure of God, therefore, is not done—and this very passage knocks away 2d. To keep fast in Lent, the Ember days,

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC IDEA OF THE CHURCH.

church.' It is one of the first things he is taught to lisp,-it is that to which he clings for hope in the hour of death. Nothing is second in importance to holy mother church, nor is any command equally binding with the six commands of the church are placed side by side in Romish books; and he who violates the former is not more certain of esteems the latter.

But what is the church that holds so pron inent a place in the affections and the creed of Romanists? In other words, what is the Roman Catholic idea of the true church? MESSAS. EDITORS,-In my introductory Sodom and Gomorrah by a shower of fire We propose to make this the subject of the

The church ' save a little book before us is the society of those who profess the true religion, taught by Jesus Christ. It is the church.' No one, we suppose, can object to second adjective in the last sentence. We know of no reason why the true church should be called after Rome, any more than after Ephesus, or Corinth, or Jerusalem. Indeed, if it must have a local title, the latter seems to be more proper; for the question and the one immediately following? Does not the title 'Roman' imply that it is

'Out of the church,' continues our author ity, 'there is no salvation: thus all those who the church, will be damned.' In other words, -if we may be allowed to paraphrase so dogmatical an assertion,-the Romish church is a sort of huge ark, claiming the right and title to a grand monopoly of salvation; and within which every description of character, though various and confused as the ' beasts, fowls and creeping things' protected by Noah, may find security, and ride safely to heaven, by submitting to the initiatory rite, while without there is nothing but wrath and destruction. This may be a very convenient and powerful doctrine, in the hands of a crafty priest, and a very comforting one to the fetbut it bespeaks a bigotry and uncharitableness scarcely paralleled in the history of religious intollerance. It is certainly a bold advance on the declaration of the Founder and Head of the Christian church,- 'He that believeth not [i. e., the gospel] shall be damned.'

no salvation without the church, is it not to resided there, and which he sometimes jinbe expected that he will soon learn to reverse the proposition, and add another article to they sounded like change. 'I believe I am

worthy of notice. 'The church is composed and experience told him too painfully that God has not yet been done on earth as it is in man.' This does not look exactly like so of the saints who are in heaven, of the souls his 'soon' had no very definite boundaries. theology, must appear strange, if not unintelligible. To hear that a large portion of the church of Christ are neither in heaven nor on earth, but in a region not even once alluded to by inspiration,-a region of intense suffer- an urgent request to the treasurer of his soing, too,-may well excite his wonder: for this is the last place in which he would have and unpaid arrears of his last year's salary. looked for the glorious company of the redeemed. 'The church in purgatory' grates oddly on ears unaccustomed to the supersti-tions and follies of the Romish church. How Paul tells us that Christ is the head, and the 'tis very cold out!'

Chief in his hand; why, it's November, and Shall not such a laborer be suitably reward-Paul tells us that Christ is the head, and the 'tis very cold out!' a body hast thou prepared me. In burnt upon the incorrigible? It is an assumption church is the body; and we know not how a closer union could be expressed. But if this in the kitchen, and am warm; it's very cold sense of want? Shall be be a reproach authority, is now suffering the horrors of much; don't your fingers freeze, father ?" priate this title, if he suffers a part of his want in this world, Mary.'

precious flock to fall into the relentless hands of Satan to be tormented part of the state of the of Satan, to be tormented, perhaps for ages, father ?" in the penal fires of purgatory!

The intimate relation existing between the different members of Christ's body, is a pleas- note over to Mr. Goodwin and wait for an Let every individual behold the distinguished indignation and wrath, tribulation and an- will be seen by the following extract. 'We threadbare cost, and then resumed his chair

church, before alluded to.

'1st. To hear Mass, and to rest from se

done—and this very passage knocks away one of the main props of universal salvation.

Your most obedient,

2d. To keep fast in Lent, the Ember ways, the Fridays in Advent, and eves of certain Festivals; and to abstain from flesh on Fridays, and on other appointed days of absti-

nence.

3d. To confess our sins to our Pastor, or other Priest, duly authorized, at least once a year.
4th. To receive the blessed Sacrament at

Popish Doctrines.—No. 3.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC IDEA OF THE CHURCH.

There is no word so continually in the mouth of the Romanist as 'the church,—the

Such is the decalogue which Rome gives to her subjects, coupled with a solemn injunction of obedience. We suspect, however, that the above is an edition prepared expressly for this country, and that it would not fully suit the latitude of Austria or of

### Pay your Minister.

BY MRS. HELEN C. ENIGHT.

'Has Mr. Scott's bill been sent over late ly?' asked a grocer, gruffly.

Yes sir. I take it every time I go a dunning,' answered the boy. Well, what does he say ?'

'He ha'nt the money; that's what he always says." Well, go again,-these ministers are salaried men, and they ought to pay,-wonder what they do with their money-practice before precept, I say-I want no better religion than to pay my debts;'-a smirk of satsfaction played over his hard features-

it .- give him a touch of the law-ves-no He won't pay it, I know,' muttered Bill,

here, take this bill, I'll drive him till I get

walking off. A knock at Mr. Scott's door: Mary a

'I want to see Mr. Scott,' demanded the boy. Up flew Mary to the study door; genopening it, and on tiptoe peeping in,-Papa, please come down, a boy wants you; and as he put aside his pen and slowly arose, Mary jumped in and nestled her little hand lovingly in his,- 'I'll lead you, father,-it is Mr. Cook's boy.' Ah! Mary little dreamed how drearily the information fell upon her

'Is it?'-he stops-' perhaps, then, you had better go down and ask him to send up his message, for I am busy '-he hesitatesno, Mary, stop, I will go myself-these are exigencies I must meet,' be added to himself, pressing his lips firmly together, lest an impatient or repining thought might seek an ut-

wants the pay now,' was the familiar greeting that Mr. Scott met at the door; alas, too familiar had the poor man become with messages of a similar character.

Yes-yes-Mr. Cook's bill,' taking the bill in one hand, and thrusting the other into his pocket, more from habit than the expectation that it could come in contact with any But if a papist is taught to believe there is thing else but the two keys which constantly

'that's what you said before.'

A deep flush passed over the pale and careworn countenance of the minister, as he There is another item of the papist's creed mildly answered, 'Just as soon as I can,'

The boy departed.

'Come, my little girl, I want you to go an errand; ask mother to put on your things,' said Mr. Scott, trying to be cheerful. 'Mother's laid down a little while; I can

dress me,' and away she skipped. Mr. Scott returned to his study and wrote ciety, soliciting some payment of the long 'I'm ready, father, said Mary, at his elbow, just as he had finished.

'My dear, you will be cold: have you nothing to wear on your neck but this?' said

representation be correct, then a part of the up here, father-why don't you have a fire among religious men, because he is denied body of Christ, according to our Romish in the study, where you sit and study so the means of paying his just and secessary authority, is now suffering the horrors of much; don't your fingers freeze, father?"

debts? Shall his mind be turned from his purgatory! Again, the Saviour compares his people to a flock of sheep, and styles himthe minister, with slight despondence in his boding, how will the two ends of the year self 'the Good Shepherd;' but how inappro- tone, 'but we cannot have everything we meet? O, shame on the Christian chur

'Thank God, no, Mary;' and he hastily

messenger; at the patting of her feet upon

'No, father, he "says he's very sorry, but he has not got a dollar for you yet; he says he hopes he shall soon, and he's very sorry." Who that has not been similarly situated can describe the heart-sinking which follows such an announcement ! 'He says he's very sorry,' added Mary, again, as if fearing her father needed consolation.

O, very well, thank you, my dear, now

'I'm going to get dinner if mother isn't

vell enough to get up,—she will let me.' See what a fine dinner you can get;' and the minister could not have restrained a sich had he suffered himself to count the probabilities of future dinners; but then be remembered the lilies of the field and the fowls of the air, and a trusting love stale into his bo-som, and he felt that he was in a Father's

ouse, and under a Pather's care. ther don't feel well enough to get up, but she wants you to sit down with dehildren, ac-ther,' said Mary, again presenting herself at

Mr. Scott proceeded to the bedroo Are you no better, Sarah ?' he asked, tenderly taking the thin hand of his wife, upon whose arm lay a sickly, purple infant, of five weeks; 'you ought not so soon to have tried to do the work; the weather is cold, and you

have exposed yourself too much, I fear.'
'Ought not are hard words,' answered the wife, faintly smiling; 'I hope I shall be bet-ter soon, for we cannot afford to hire. If we only had that flannel, dear, I could be sitting up, making that, while I am too feeyou suffer for your waistcoats; I think flannel would strengthen me. If you could let me have a little money,' continued the wife, feebly, 'I don't know but Mary could get it,

'Mother, Polly Marden's at the door,' said Mary, 'she says she wants to speak to you a minute; can she, mother ?'

'I suppose she wants the pay for making your pantaloons, dear,' said the wife, addressing her husband; 'can you let her have it f Ask her into the kitchen, Mary.'

'Sarah, I have not a cent in the world, and I have not had one these five weeks; quarter after quarter passes away, and my salary is not paid, and now winter is coming with cold and debts, and perhaps hunger staring us in the face,' and the poor minister, quite overcome by the accumulation and in spite of himself. Fearing to distress his wife, he hastily arose and retired to his cold and comfortless study, there to betake himhis cares upon him who careth for him; through many a sesson of hardship and sore distress had his strength been renewed and his heart encouraged at the throne of mercy. Consecrated to God in infancy by plous

parents, he early became the subject of renewing grace; and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. To reach this, for ten years he had struggled through amazing difficulties. His collegiate and theological course could have borne witness to watchings and self-denials, which nothing could have sustained but a deep and intense love for his blessed work. Thoroughly trained for his high and responsible calling, be en-tered upon its duties with a heart filled with his Master's love for the souls of his fellow-men. Single-hearted, full of hope, ready to make any sacrifice for others' good, he became settled in the ministry, expecting labors of love to enable him to prosecute the arduous duties of his profession, free from immediate want. Like his, the lives of many devoted clergymen are clouded by anxiety about the maintenance of their families. They labor, and preach, and study, and watch, and pray; they sacrifice health, bodily case, and personal comfort, for the good of souls under their charge; and what wretchedly and reluctantly paid for their blessed ministrations. The profession, exalted as it is commands an average pay, no ways equal to any other business; and when clergymen are ready to receive, with humble satisfaction, a small compensation, how gradgingly it is oftentimes bestowed; month after month, and quarter after quarter pass by, and the minister's bill is long in arrears; he cannot get his just dues, while the debts inconsistent is this doctrine with the repre-

> 'Mother's got the shawl; I've been down ed? Shall be not be kept above a painful enjoys the exalted privileges of an intelligent Christian ministry, look to it that he is not blessings, temporal, intellectual, and spiritu-al, of an intelligent gospel ministry; and be

tlemen are as strong at the ballot-box, as ten

### CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1845. TERM3 -- \$2 per year; \$2,50 if not raid within 3 months.

TO THE REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND, JR., D. D.

My DEAR BROTHER,-I trust I have shown tha slavery is not essentially the comprehensive wrong you make it; that a right to the services of a man without his contract or consent, does not confer any

such rights as you suppose; and that slavery does not interfere necessarily with any of those rights called primary, except personal freedom. The discussion is then pruned to this,—Is it necessarily a crime in the night of God to control or curtail the natural personal liberty of a human being? A question admitting no debate at all.

It will not be disputed that government is th ordinance of God. But government is restraint; the very idea of government includes an abridg-ment of that personal freedom which a savage has in the forests, and a modification of it into political freedom, or civil rights and privileges.

Is it, then, necessarily a crime for a government to discriminate between those whom i controls, in the distribution of civil privileges and political liberty? It would surely be preposter ous to affirm this. Every government has neces-sarily a right to pass laws indispensable to its existence; and it has a right, also, to establish those regulations which shall best promote the good of the whole population. Whether any parcular enactments be necessary, and whethe they do secure the greatest good, are points as to which error may be committed, but as to which each government is the judge; and if it acts uprightly, with all the lights with all the lights possessed, there is no We boast of our liberties, and are foreve quoting the words of the Declaration of Independence; yet in this country it has been deemed mos good of the whole, that one half of the citizens (and I believe by far the noblest, purest and best half) should be disfranchised of a great many civil rights. This is true, also, of all citizen until they reach an age wholly conventional,—viz. twenty-one. Is this a sin? Will it be urged that all are born free and equal, and that it is wicked to violate the indefeasible rights of women and minors? The day is coming, I ventur to predict, when our regenerators will utter such frantic arguments; for they drive on, unrecking and unheeding alike the plainest dictates of rea son and experience, and the stern lessons of the French Revolution, and the warning voice which spoke in such fearful accents amidst the havor and butchery and desolation of St. Domingo But no good citizen considers the inequaliti existing in these States criminal.

When we pass to England and France, we find these social distinctions far more numerous, and marked, and exclusive. Multitudes there are deprived of all right of suffrage in reference to laws which affect their property and their lives; and Parliament and the Chambers think this most conducive to the great end of social organization the general good. In Russia civil power vested in one man. The liberty of the noble i restricted; that of the plebeian still less; and tha of the serf scarcely more than is enjoyed by the lieved to be best for the good of the empire. Now what political organization is most desirable for particular people depends on circumstances; or despotism, the rights of man, as a human be ing, are trenched upon; and visionary have proved, and will prove, all projects of construct-ing and fashioning society according to philo-sophical notions and theories of abstract 'inalienable rights.' That slavery, or any civil institution es with the liberty of a man or class of men, does not, then, make it necessarily and es a crime

To put this in a plain light, let me suppose that these Southern republics should be in spired with the truest philanthropy; that her con stituents should, for the first time, regard piety as important in a representative; that the benig nant spirit of Jesus should penetrate her halls ion, and pervade all her councils; and that the present government—finding the African race under its control—satisfied that even if their removal were practicable, it is not desirable for -should address itself with pa ternal assiduity to their welfare and happiness All obnoxious laws are abrogated. The slav are educated their rights as immortal, intel lectual, moral and social beings are protected and their religious instruction secured. If yo choose, we will say that their labor is regulate and instead of the compensation resting with the master, it is fixed by statute. Suppose, however, this government, using the lights of wisdom and velvet sprinkled with diamonds, and clasped the land, and preaching the gospel to multitudes tion cannot be admitted to the privileges of free citizens, but that the good of the whole community, the safety and existence of the republic, and the negroes' own best interests, require that their liberty be restrained. Will it be pre tended that such conduct would be criminal Nor is there anything impossible in the hypothe sis. It might become a fact to-morrow; and n abt among the Christian masters addressed by the apostles, and in the patriarchs' families such a picture had many originals, as far as portrays the fostering and parental character of the relation. Onesimus might have been mentally, and morally, and religiously cultivated, and yet have been a slave; and his very piety would have caused him to 'be obedient unto his master.' Among the Romans it was not unusual for slaves to be men of much learning. As soon as slavery is mentioned at the North,

there is conjured up, in the minds of many perons, I know not what confused, revolting combination, and heart-rending spectacle, of chain and whips, and cruelty, and crime, and wretchedness. But, I repeat it, even at the peril of tediousness, that necessarily and essentially-(and in a multitude of instances, practically and actually)slavery is nothing more than the condition of one who is deprived of political power, and does service .- without his contract and consent, it is true, but yet cheerfully and happily, and for a compensation reasonable and certain, paid in modes of return best for the slave himself. With what is strictly physical liberty, the master interes no more, in such cases, than you do with a hired servant. The work assigned is confessedly very light-scarcely one half of that performed by a white laborer with you. When that is pered, the slaves (to use an expression co with them) are 'their own masters.' And if you ever allow us the pleasure of seeing you at the South, you will find slaves tilling land for themselves, working as mechanics for themselves, and selling various articles of merchandize for themselves; and, when you enquire of them some explanation, they will speak of their rights, and their property, with as clear a sense of what is due to and therefore are not brought forward by you, band by themselves. With them the rudimental, them, and as much confidence, as they could if free; and tell you (to use another of their phrases) that they do all this 'in their own time.'

I hope, my dear brother, I have now shown r ethical argument does not hold good. And I hope so, not only because it is most p ful to me if I am compelled to differ from you on cessions on the part of the individual, and

any subject, but because if your view be correct, great enquiry as to present duty before me, in you will sooner make people infidels, then conyou will sooner make people infidels, than con-vince them that the Bible does not 'look with right of a parent springs from the dependence of wance' on 'as great a crime as can be con- his child; and by dependence, by very necessity ceived '-which is downright blasphemy. Let under the existing political organization, the me recapitulate the views I have tried to express slaves are placed in their present relation to me. in this and the last letter.

s (1.) A right to the service of a man without his frequently urged with an air of triumph at abolicontract or consent, conveys no additional rights but those proper and absolutely necessary to this whose astuteness had been called into play by to this original right, that a human being be de- title to land in New York depend on the manner prived of any right which is justly his, as an in which the land was obtained from the Indiana immortal, intelligent, moral, social, and fallen and by those Indians from their predecessors; and creature. Therefore, a right to the services of a so on until its antediluvian soundness were asman without his contract or consent does not just certained. Or rather as if, to establish the right tify any wrong done to his mind, or soul, or of a reigning sovereign to the throne, it were tion fails.

with any of man's natural rights, except personal or injury to a single forefather of the land. freedom. But to interfere with personal freedom. You must already have perceived that, speaking not necessarily a sin. Therefore slavery is sumption fails.

all affected by the fact that the children of the This you can do without the slightest cor Slavery may or may not be hereditary; but this word of God. on the parent's being a brute, or a mere piece of property, but on the political organization.

In all laws deen white, you perceive that I have kept strictly to the essentials of slavery, and it is inaccuracy here which occasions much of

my Northern brethren can be, and my position discloses to me the truth, which I will express in so many words by saying, that slavery, absolute addition, but material retrenchment apostles for 'master.' But now, it is conceded on all hands, that despotic power is not a sin, and may be 'put forth' most benificently 'for good so entirely surrendered to the influence of pasa subordinate and inferior principle yet remains, government of force, or a military despotism.'\* Yet no matter how the Southern Christian 'puts forth his power'—he may employ it 'for good and In reference to the laws of South Carolina I am not for evil'—and be most just, and humane, and benevolent,—it does not signify; he is a monster of wickedness, and his very power a great crime.

On a small scale, slavery is as great an iniquity as can be conceived, and violates all the rights of d the master's brows, exert a super-magical of slaves without

ject, (and it is unquestionably the strongest view industriously. I might make the same remark of allowed by the Bible,) I do not see why Chrismany other statutes. Most of them are only tians might not concur in their wishes to improve disagreeing as to the best mode. May not the just and equal. And those which prohibit a is 'putting forth his authority for good and not instruction of our negroes; and, in that cor which but one reply can be given. But if all ence, and exalted humanity, desired permis and despotism over the conscience?

regarding cans have been brought here. The manner in culprits, and as such to be universally treated. which any particular individuals were procured, This bitter, persecuting creed is the great bond have, almost all, long since stood before the serious blemishes. If a man subscribe this fierce Judge. I have in my first letter referred to this tenet, he is a brother, and admitted to the pulpit part of the subject. Here the black race are, nor and communion table, however destitute of the have they any other home. If their importation meek and holy spirit of Christ. But no matter was without their consent, it was equally without

\* Moral Science, page 397.

As a mere legal subtilty, this sophistry, so But it is not proper and necessary his first retainer. It is as if one should make relations. Therefore your first assump- required that he ascend to the origin of all government, in the country, and prove that the exist-(2.) Slavery may exist without interfering ing organization was introduced without violence

not necessarily a sin. Therefore your second as- perpetuation proper, even if it be possible. Nor let any one ask, why not perpetuate it if it be not These syllogisms appear to me almost self- a sin? The Bible informs us what man is; and, evident, and to present the subject in its true among such beings, irresponsible power is a light; a light too often darkened by a cloud of trust too easily and too frequently abused. All words about 'making man a brute, and a mere piece of property.' Such language is in itself absurd, for nothing but a miracle can effect these transformations. It is, also, the most sheer verbiage of shallow declamation. As well might it be said, that a child is a brute, and a mere piece daty is not the emancipation, but the instruction, of property, because his parent has a right to his services, and this right a transferable one. The despotism, the duty is, not granting a free constimost nefarious code of laws ever perpetrated tution, but improving the subjects. I do hope, recognized the slave as a sentient, moral, human being, at least, by holding him accountable for his actions. Nor are the views I have advanced at necessarily and admidst all circumstances a sinslaves are born to slavery. This is only saying of truth, and with the best hope of advancing our that their position in society is determined by the accident of birth; which is equally true as to the ciled, not only with each other, but with the position of the woman in this country, the com- Scriptures, and you be relieved from the laborioner in England, and the serf in Russia, ous, up-hill, Sisyphus task, of overcoming the In all I have been writing, you perceive that I

By far my greatest embarrassment in these the dispute existing between the North has been, and is, about language with South. For example, how constantly do we find which to dispute your allegations, without seems ing to oversite the modesty becoming me, or to depart from that affectionate deference I cherish. towards you. After all, however, I am more familiar with the subject under discussion than injustice and heartlessness you so well describe: while, in others, the definition of Paley requires no and unqualified slavery, is despotism. In fact 'despotes' is the very Greek term used by the kindness, and affection, but prefer to remain with their masters, so that it cannot be said they serve him without their contract or consent.

and not for evil.' This the most vehement abo. it is embodied in the Southern laws; and this, in and not for evil. This the most venement about litionist admits. I have, however, much higher authority still. I have, in fact, Job's wish; mine ception. What I am writing about is slavery, adversary hath written a book —a book justly regarded as a classic—and he says, 'A people may
be so entirely surrendered to the influence of pasfor the regulation of slaves may be most oppression, and so feebly influenced by moral restraint, sive and wicked; this, however, does not prove that a government which relied upon moral re-straint, could not exist for a day. In this case, ticeship a sin; or than a law giving parent the principle of fear; and the only resort is to a power, or requiring them, to abuse their children, would prove that it is criminal to have children And what is all this but yelding the whole ques- The distinction here is certainly palpable, and And what is not be imposed on by names, or yet, it appears to me, your entire argument—though put abstractly against slavery—was absolute master of a whole nation of slaves, and really framed against the slave laws, and applies has power of life and death. His authority, however, may be conscientiously retained, and parent, gives me a right to do, is one thing; what instead of a cruel tyrant, he may be a splendid the law may permit, or even enjoin, is another, benefactor, whose name shall glitter on the pages. The Roman law allowed masters to kill their of history. And I venture to say that if Mr. slaves, and throw them into their ponds to feed Birney had this authority, and 'put it forth' (as I fish; does it therefore follow that a Christian masdare say that gentleman would) 'for good and not ter had a right to do this? Human laws have for evil, he would not only be welcomed by the permitted kings to murder their subjects at will, onists to the eucharist, but be applauded to and with the most cruel torments; does it follow the skies. Why, then, must slavery be necessa- that a king has a right to do this, or that the exercise of regal authority is necessarily a crime? only despotism. Even the Roman master was It surely cannot be requisite for me to dwell or only a despot. At the South the phrase cannot the employed in its proper import, for the authority of the master is greatly restricted by law; and it is a capital offence in him to murder his slave. enactments concerning it, that they persist it

man as man. But on a large scale it is quite a letter, whenever the meeting is for religious purdifferent thing. A throne, a sceptre, a strip of poses. Missionaries are everywhere traversing influence, and achieve a miracle impossible even | church employs six or seven brethren constantly to Deity-that of altering the entire moral char- in this good work; and here, in the country, I walk, every Sabbath, and occasionally in the If the view I now press was taken of the sub- week, about a mile, and violate this statute most permissive, and the liberty granted should and meliorate the condition of the slaves, though course be controlled, or overruled, by what is most zealous abolitionist be satisfied with the discharge of the master's duty are often noto concession that slavery, if not restrained by law, riously inoperative. The most important law i despotism? And does not truth require of him that forbidding slaves being taught to read; ye the admission, in return, that at the South this how many are taught! And this act would, long despetism is (if I may so speak) not absolute, but since, have been expunged, but for the infatumitigated and limited? And does not that ated intermeddling of fanaticism. It is but a charity which 'hopeth all things and believeth year or two since, at the request of the President all things' demand of him the hope and belief, of the State Agricultural Society, I wrote a letthat a brother, whom he knows to be a Christian, ter, to be read before that body, on the religious for evil,' and doing what he conceives best for the cation, I urged the abrogation of this law. The Africans themselves? These are questions to President, however, a gentleman of age, experithis be so, how will men answer to God for that to strike out that clause. And when I had con high-handed, arbitrary temper, which denounces, sidered his reasons, and seen the character of the and cuts off from Christian fellowship, the whole incendiary publications with which the South had South, because differing from some at the North just before been deluged-works evidently apin honest convictions? I would affectionately pealing to the worst passions of the slave-I was ask such brethren, whether, while promising not surprised that the best and most benevolent liberty to the negro, they are not attempting individuals should regard the provision as necestowards the master the worst sort of tyranny, the sary, and wise, and even kind. I had, of course, most odious despotism-I mean spiritual tyranny, to yield; and this is only one of the instances in which those who are the true friends of the slave There are a few of these brethren who do not and whose position enables them to plead his hesitate to insinuate that we all see the sin, but cause, have found themselves defeated by the cling to it through selfishness. To such we can lamentable and cruel system of vituperation and only return 'blessing for cursing.' I, of course, agitation recklessly persisted in at the North. cannot consent to argue with them, except to say, Of which defeats upon whom does the heaviest they ought not to excommunicate us for being guilt rest? Nor should good men among the slaveholders, but to pray for us as unconverted abolitionists complain, if, in rebuking the wicked persons. There are others who are forever per-plexing a great question with quirks and quibbles, ceptions are made; for it is these very men who t as a matter of mere property, and lend influence to the abolition associ saving, 'If the original title were vicious, nothing its proper import, the anti-slavery party comprecan make the present title good.' Such arguments hends nineteen-twentieths of the people of the are as little suited to your mind as to this topic, United States. The abolitionists, however, are a

was without their consent, it was equally a mine. And can there be a more unsophisticated impertinence, than to divert my mind from the

\*Moral Science, mass 267.

\*An an early letter, copied by the Reflector, I referred to the case of the Rt. Rev. Dr. M.—, of Virginia, who, after preparing a family of alaxes to provide for themetory sent them to be a second secon

harvest they have sowed.

sow the wind, and the whirlwind is only the says:

'Then religion exerted an omnipotent sway

order to justify your condemnation of slavery, as always a crime, you have constantly found it necessary to surcharge it with mere imaginary, or at worst, accidental evils; and to blacken it as much as possible. Fire, sword, gunpowder, and the wanton violation of all human rights and the wanton violation of all human rights, are put in requisition. Whereas, you were bound to confine yourself to the strict essentials, and prove them sinful. On the contrary, while my proposi- congratulate each other on our spiritual prosperition required me only to speak of the most be-nignant form and origin of the institution, I have ful, sharper than a two-edged sword. Under it. purposely adopted the definition of Paley, an fearfulness surprised the hypocrite. Conviction purposery adopted the definition of raisy, an antagonist, to every part of which I might object.

He includes in slavery an 'obligation to labor,' and this 'without the slave's contract or consent.' for the conversion of souls. The promises of But slavery is only bondage, and this may be volun- God were pleaded powerfully, and answers to our tary, and by one's own contract; and there may be no obligation whatever to labor, since a man 'Many of us remember the crowded house who should sell himself to another on condition and thronging worshipers—the deep thoughtfulthat he be allowed to sleep out his life, would be ness—the penetrating eye—the silent groat in all respects a slave. I avoid, however, all nice half surpressed sigh—the starting tear—the condistinctions, there may meet the subject practically. Having described the condition of a slave,
I ought now to advert to the obligations of the
preaching—the quickened groans, and strong master; but I have not space, nor is it requisite.

Let me only say (and with the most solemn earnestness, for God forbid I should ever utter a 'Shall those "times of refreshing from the presnestness, for God forbid a should ever utter a word which may perpetuate cruelty and sin) that the right of the master not only does not give him any such license of wholesale oppression and wrong as you suppose, but really places him tian doctrine, the sanctification of the Lord's under the deepest corresponding obligations to people, and the conversion of those who obe promote the interest, temporal and eternal, of his slaves. And though we have all been 'verily knee. Ask for the Holy Spirit, for Christ has guilty concerning our brethren' who are depen- himself declared that this is a blessing obtained dent on us, yet I trust the South is becoming by prayer. Cry with the prophet, 'Wilt thou not every day more alive to its responsibility. Already much has been effected; and, as a class, I believe our slaves to be now better compensated, 'Restore unto me the joys of thy salvation; and and in moral, intellectual and religious condition, uphold me with thy free spirit. Then shall superior to most operatives in Europe. From teach transgressors thy ways, and singers shall be parliamentary reports, it appears that in Ireland converted unto thee. three millions and a half of hovels, having one room, and without chimney or window. In England and Wales there are three millions of people without any pastoral provision.

In London itself the statistics of misery and vice are appalling. On one occasion, said a speaker in Exeter Hall, four families occupied one small room; each hiring a corner; and in one of these room; each hiring a corner; and in one of these room; each hiring a corner; and four dead, and four if this be so in Great Britain, need I speak of Spain, and Russia; or attest what I myself have seen of ignorance and superstition and degrada- ted in behalf of a class of citizens, who for unaction in Italy? We are far, however, from having acquitted ourselves of our duty; and I do not wish to palliate, much less defend, by recriming of sprprise to us, that while Boston sustained two tion, the unfaithfulness of the South to the sacred places of worship for seamen, New York sustrust imposed upon us. I therefore dismiss this part of the subject without enlarging, as I easily

Let me finish this letter, and I do it by repea ing the hope that my brethren at the North will ng the nope that my orethren at the North will not continue to confound slavery with its con-comitant, and denounce it as necessarily a heinous crime in the sight of God. This asser-tion is not true. It is truth mixed up with error; and like all half truths, is more pernicious than pure falsehood. At the South such a charge is felt to be unjust, and serves only to exasperate.

At the North it foments a bitter and unrelenting spirit of proscription. It does not aid, but injure the cause of the slave ; for it must require, not his improvement, but his immediate emancipation, which you do not advise. It will rend apart this country who ought to be united, and on whose union, I am persuaded, the integrity of pressed, the day of judgment will disclose our national existence depends. It outrages the convictions of the mass of the wise and good in every land. It is contradicted by the venerable testimony of every Christian church for ages. And, what is infinitely worse than all, it arrays who adopt it in irreconcileable conflict with the Bible—a conflict hopeless indeed, and serving only to vindicate the impregnable stabili-ty of the truth—but yet a conflict greatly to be

Most affectionately, dear brother, R. FULLER. Yours,

## THE CHURCHES AS THEY ARE.

It is obvious that in a vast majority of the suitable churches throughout the country, there is still man. Mr. Steward was for many years a sailor, existing a lamentable indifference to the claims and for eleven years preached to seamen and reluctance to perform religious duties, and an baptized one hundred and ninety-two sailors. almost entire want of religous enjoyment. Some God speed the work. are manifestly losing all consciousness, if not all once gave interest to every devotional exercise neatly finished. It was dedicated on the and every announcement of religious truth. Feb. 1844. Rev. B. C. C. Parker is the chaplain, They are falling into the error of supposing, that and enters into the work as every body must, wh special influences from the Spirit are never vouch- would keep a congregation of sailors, with affecsafed-that the Spirit is a gift for all times, being tionate earnestness. equally present and active at one period as at another; and that, therefore, to pray for its effusions dedicated Oct. 21, 1844; and is under the pastoris improper—that to expect that God will 'pour out' his Spirit, in some manner as on the day of Pentecost, is as about as to pray for a repetition hulk of an old ship, the Henry Leeds, which of the events of the crucifizion and the resurrec-tion of Jesus Christ; and that whatever unusual the only place of worship for sailors on the North degree of love or holy joy has been felt in former River side of the city, and was greatly needed. revivals is to be attributed, not to the gracious.

The services in the morning are in the Swedish influences of the Spirit, but to an excited imaginalinguage. This Bethel was dedicated Nov. 21, tion. Indeed, such sentiments have been con- 1844. veyed by the press, and have been received, we The fact that all these churches are as well doubt not, by many confiding ones, with whose attended as one was before, plainly indicates that

present low state of religious feeling they well the spiritual wants of the sailor demanded them agree, as scriptural and true.

The very multiplication of places of worship from which the Bethel flag floats with its star of enders yet more trying and difficult the work of hope, attracts the attention of the sailor and puts the anxious pastor. He knows very well that him on inquiry. Within a short distance for God's Spirit is never wholly taken away from true these flags invite him to hear the gospel, and he believers, that it is an abiding and preserving asks his shipmates what these things mean. 'It power in every church where the love of Christ did'nt used to be so-they only cared for our dwella; but he also knows, and most deeply feels, services at the cheapest rate, and enjoyed the that at present its power is not realized and its luxuries we brought them, and cared little what glory does not appear. He observes that many become of Jack, after the ship was along side the once loved the ways of Zion, and joined in pier. They turned us over to the tender mercies we know not; they, and those who enslaved them, of union, and faith in it a cosmetic for most her songs, are now attracted more strongly by the phantoms of worldly gain and pleasure. But a money, our health and our good name, and neve-small part of the church are present at its social asked us to go to church. Times are changed now small part of the church are present at its social asked us to go to church. Times are changed now, meetings, and many of those who attend, evince but little interest in the objects which such meetings contemplate. None are burdened with anxiety for the impenitent, and none of the multitude who are living without hope, are led to inquire, "What must I do to be saved?" He can
for ourselves, and show them that they are not

what the character of one who is by birth placed not forbear contrasting this state of things with in the painfully responsible situation of a slave-holder, the damnatory clause does not suffer him allowed to mingle and to share some months or to be spared. He is to be anathematized, and the years ago. It is not our own observation and church armed with her most awful sentences experience alone that induces us to make these against him. Nay, he is deemed unfit to be a remarks. In the last number of the Vermont missionary to his own slaves; or even to take the lowest place among those who wish to advance the —in the fullness of his own experience, has ap-Redeemer's cause upon earth. Such is the ma- pealed to the churches with reference to their lignant spirit of the party-a spirit never engen- present condition. And he does not repudiate dered by truth, and over which charity can only those seasons once denominated 'revivals,' and weep-and all who belong to that party are regarded as special blessings to the church. He responsible for the mischief it does. They all takes his readers back to those happy days, and

I think, my dear brother, it will appear to your-over our hearts, and everything appeared worthself, on a review of our letters thus far, that, in less only as it was connected with the interests

Within the last twelve months the religious com munity in this city have had their sympathies excicountable reasons have been overlooked by the be-nevolent and good. For years it has been a subject tained only ope. But now we have the pleasure of recording the fact that there are in this city five places of worship for seamen, three of which have been opened within a year. The first religious neeting ever held in America, for the spec benefit of sailors, was held in this city, Dec. 20th, 1816, and the corner-stone of the first Mariners church in the world was laid in Roosevelt St., Oct 14th, 1819. The present pastor of the Mariner church, Rev. Henry Chase, commenced his labors among seamen in the spring of 1821, became entirely devoted to the work as missionary to seamen Jan. 1823, and in May, 1826, entered of his duties as pastor, during which time he has been a faithful, efficient and successful minister of Christ. Vast numbers of sailors have, during that period, heard the gospel from his lips, and how many hundreds have been savingly imseamen that have sailed out of New York, in the last twenty years, are unacquainted with the kind hearted Father Chase.

The Baptist Bethel church was organized early in the winter of 1843-4 with thirteen members, Rev. Ira W. Steward pastor. The church now number thirty-six, and is in a prosperous condition. Within the year, eight sailors have been baptized. The Baptists have projected the plan of erecting a suitable building for the 'Baptist Seamen's Bethel Church' to worship in, which with the land will cost over \$20,000. A suitable lot has been secured, and all that is now wanting is the necessary funds, which we hope will be forthcoming, though we fear there is a disposition among the more wealthy brethren to discourage the enterprise, that will make it drag. We can conceive of no benevolent enterprise, the failure of which would bring greater disgrace on New York Baptists than this. We can point at a single Baptist in this city, who could bear the whole expense without expending half his yearly income. The time was when the great obstacle and progress in the enterprise, was the want of a minister; now we have just the right on. This is attended with a very general their families in Mystic, Ct., during which time he

> The Episcopal Chapel for seamen is built on at spiritual life and joy which the hulk of a vessel, is gothic in its style, and

mistaken in us to be men. Come Tom, come Bill, let us go to the old flag-ship and see what Commodore Chase has got to say to ua'

Sailors' Homes must keep pace with the churches, and it is gratifying to know that they are multiplying. Within a few days a new home has been opened in Pearl St. near Franklin Square, that his boarding house will be just what every cause of seamen take its proper place among the instead of to God, their Author. Yet benevolent enterprises of the day?

and they have resolved to appropriate no more money to such schools. The result will be a judicial decision on this long agitated subject.

The official report of Bishop Onderdonk's trial

was published Thursday last, and the bishop's

slavery, especially those residing in the district represented by Hon. J. P. Hale, who deserves every thing at the hands of freedom's friends for breaking away from the trammels of party on this

### THE BLACK LAWS OF MARYLAND.

In the year 1831 a law was enacted by the person should only leave the State to return the season pass and not witness a spiritual haragain, on condition of such person filing a certificate of his intentions, the nature of his business. When the season pass and not witness a spiritual haragain, on condition of such person filing a certificate of his intentions, the nature of his business he not answer prayer? and is he not now tificate of his intentions, the nature of his busi-ness, &c. We learn that the law has this year been so altered, that a colored person is forbidden to return to the State after an absence of thirty days. Other oppressive measures relative to the colored people of that State are contemplated. It is said that a movement has been made to increase the penalties of constables in relation to the suppression of meetings of the colored people. We are pained at hearing such things of a State from which we have of late hoped and believed better things; but we are abundantly gratified that there is integrity and independence in a portion of the Maryland press to condemn such outrages in the most decided and emphatic language.

And here let me say to every Universalist, that rages in the most decided and emphatic language. The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, referring to

not consistently complain of 'northern interference,' while a class of our fellow-men are placed in as had a light to the Yankee, as that in which we of the South have been wont to view the heathen of other lands! Would there were some member who had the courage to tell them that they are destroying, in their madness, that which they are aiming to preserve—that they are playing into the hands of their enemies, giving them fresh pretexts for the kind of action of which they ing into the hands of their enemies, giving them fresh pretexts for the kind of action of which they so bitterly complain. God grant our legislators more wisdom and humanity, and a power to discriminate between needful laws and despotic crucity! We go for the protection of slave-property, as other property, while it is recognized, but we will not consent to have it protected by laws of such needless severity.

## FAREWELL SERMON OF MR. SARGENT.

would cause dissatisfaction; and then why he though it condemned me. My sine appears should so determinedly resign his charge, when nous, and awfully aggravated, that I had in his true position.

and dive him, ignominiously, from the chapel. It amounts to this, and to neither more nor less; It amounts to the succession and and an Endless Panishment; also the succession and Endless Pani

persisting in that resignation.

There is a passage on the twenty-ninth page of his sermon, which to those who do not know Mr.

### New Sampshire Department.

'LOVE NOT THE WORLD.'

Yet how many, in defiance of this Divine admonition, closely grasp her treasures, as if there were no other by Mr. Hennell, late of the Home, 1:10 Cherry St. Pendence. The love of sensual things is the root of all evil. Earth has become so strongly weeded that his boarding house will be just what every to the minds of multitudes, as to lead them to mother wishes her wandering sailor boy may find. And while on this subject of Bethels, and Homes for sailors, we cannot forbear communicating the fact, that God is carrying on a most glorious work on the sea. Hardly a week passes that does not bring to this city the intelligence of God, is to conclude Him unworthy of what He of Conversion on board a ship. Christians over-look the order of events in prophecy; the mission-look the order of events in prophecy; the mission-look the order of events in prophecy; the missionaries have repeatedly assured them that ungodly a drop of water above the treasures of earth, or aries have repeatedly assured them that ungouly sailors were the greatest hindrance to their progress, and are now telling them what glorious helps they find in pious sailors. When will the who gives his affections to the mericias he enjoys, the Comptroller not to pay out any money to others still insult His goodness by denying His those schools which have excluded the Bible; being and name; 'Who is the Lord that I should

### PRESENT STATE OF RELIGION.

Notwithstanding the favorable indications statement appeared at the same time; the former which have appeared of late, and which lead us is spread over 330 pp. and the latter 31 pp. The trial has met with an immense sale, and as it is a erally, is very far from what it should be. En. trial has met with an immense sale, and as it is a subject of general interest we will at another couragement has been taken from the fact that a better state of feeling was manifest, prayer meet-Great interest is felt among business men in this city on the Texas question, and news like that we have this morning is quite cheering, to wit, that the probability of its being defeated in the Senate is increasing. We observe the legislature nominated a ravival; there are none enquiring of Maine has voted it down, and we hope their what they shall do to be saved. And is there not a neighbors of New Hampshire will, in their coming election, vote against extending the area of penitence exercised on account of past irregulari-ties and neglect of duty-is there not a lack of and sisters feel a burden for souls pressing heavinight, and can find no relief but in pleading with God with holy wrestling of soul, in behalf of those ready to perish?

Brethren, there is danger of remaining satisfied

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Legislature of Maryland, that any free colored with encouraging indications-that we shall let Must it be so? Is not God gracious? does he not answer prayer? and is he not now blessing his children with his special favor, where they are actively engaged in promoting his cause? Then the question presents itself, what is our in-dividual duty in relation to a revival—what is there still remaining for me to do

### TO UNIVERSALISTS. Mesens, Epirons,-Will you permit one who

have no disposition to reproach any person for

The Baltimore Saturday Visiter, referring to these facts, speaks as follows.

We denounce this law as a dark stain upon the statute-book—a cruel exercise of petry tyranny;

And we warn Gov. Pratt to think of the interests of his own party (leaving higher considerations out of view) before he sanctions this and other bills in contemplation. Tamper not with the growing sentiment of our own citizens, upon this subject, unless you are willing to drive hundreds of anti-slavery men in Maryland. Reat sentent hat these will hold a Whig Legislature and Whig Governor answerable for these returns to barbarism, for the purpose of propping the retten fabric of slavery!

We write not as a politician, but as a man pleading for our fellow-men. And would to God there were now in our Legislature some one with enough of moral courage to speak for the downtrodden—to rebuke this spirit of heartless cruelty, to tell the projectors of such law, that they caunot consistently complain of 'northern interference,' while a class of our fellow-men are placed in as bad a light to the Yankee, as that in the state of the projectors of such law, that they caunot consistently complain of 'northern interference,' while a class of our fellow-men are placed in as bad a light to the Yankee, as that in the state of the class of our fellow-men are placed in as bad a light to the Yankee, as that in the state of the state of the class of courted the class of the first, from adopting views so contrary to the plain, common-sense reading of the Bible. But still, I had a desire to believe the doctrine, if I possibly could—my danger appeared great, un-less I could get a better system than that in

less I could get a better system than which I was educated. And finally, by degrees, I was led on, until I became a cor in Universalism. It is true my mind was shocked. at times, at the awful profanity and wickedn of many who boldly and confidently advocated the doctrine, some of whom were cons pillars in the brotherhood; but I got over this the best way I could. I wondered at the strange to nacity with which 'partialists' adhered to their revolting creed, and imagined that none were tru ly happy, but those who embraced the salvation We stated in our last the circumstances at-tending the late resignation of J. T. Sargent as mental religion, and revivals, and the efforts of sermon has been published, and it abounds in ex- for a time, not doubting but my path was leading pressions of affection and solicitude for the people to eternal glory. But at length, I was led to he is leaving, to serve them no more for ever. discovery of my awful mistake; a mistake that The Boston Courier has, with its usual frankness, had well nigh effected the ruin of my soul. My given utterance to thoughts which, we doubt not, universal foundation was swept away like the are suggested to hundreds of minds in perusing sand-my hopes were blasted. It was a sad mothis discourse. We cannot well understand why ment; but blessed be God for the light that disa man should persist to do a thing, which there covered the darkness in which I had wandered. was no occasion for doing, when he knew it God's broken law appeared holy, just, and good, there was no necessity for it, and when the sep- garded the pious instructions of my childhood and aration is so exceedingly painful as to create
'inexpressible sickness of heart,' and fill the cup of separation at his lips with the most bitter in. dence that he had pardoned my sine, and wrought gredients. The following extract from the a gracious change in my hear, for which I shall greatents. The following extract from the Courier places this devout Unitarian, as we think, in his true position. so much boasted, as light is from darkness.

in his true position.

Now we doubt not that Mr. Sargent is perfectly honest and conscientious in the course he has taken; but it appears to us that the "compromise"—that is, a compliance with the wish of the Fraternity, that he should not invite Mr. Parker of Rozbury to preach in the Suffolk street chapel, is, to the last degree, insignificant, in comparison with the sacrifice which he voluntarily makes of all the interests, affections, happiness, progress, and improvement of the people, by desertion. We respectfully ask Mr. Sargent, if in this stroggle, he has not gone into a state of slavery as galling as that which he has left? He affirms that he has no sympathy with Mr. Parker—no be sincerely so; this only makes your danger the slows Mr. Parker to put fetters upon his hands, and drive him, ignominiously, from the chapter.

change with Mr. Parker, but a still greater one in resigning his ministry, and another, of magnitude sufficient to throw the others entirely out of sight,

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### DEDICATION IN EFFINGHAM.

Baptist meeting-house in Effingham, was dedica- It was then

3. Reading Scriptures and Prayer, by Rev. A.

Jones, Kennebunk. 4. Hymn, 932 of the Psalm-Prayer, by Rev. E. Robbins. 7. Address to the people, by Rev. S. I. Tripp, of Waterborough.

emply set apart, by prayer and the imposition of all, and a spirit of true Christian patriotism and hands, to the responsible duties of their office.

Prayer and Imposition of Hands, by Rev. Mr. has rarely been seen, even in Fancuil Hall, since Prayer and imposition of frants, by Rev. 211.

Jameson, of Acton. The choir then favored us the days of the revolution. A committee of one with a well selected and richly-performed anthem, after which the benediction was pronounced wealth was appointed to nominate officers of the

ablest productions. He set forth in a bold and Daniel A. White of Salem, Hon. E. Huntington persuasive manner the influence of the religion of of Lowell, Hon. D. Wilder of Leominster, Hon. Jesus Christ upon the social, intellectual, politi-cal, and moral relations of man; and as the only nell of Greenfield, Hon. Asahel Footof Williams-

Com. [Zion's Advocate please copy.]

CHANGES.—The American Protestant takes encouragement from the frequent instances of change of opinion from Romanism to Protestantism, and remarks, the progress of antitantism, and remarks, the progress of anti-Romanism among us appears to be accelerated in a most appropriate and impressive manner, from time to time, so that there is reason to hope our countrymen may yet waken in season to save him, and referred to the call made for this Con, posterity from some of the evils with which they vention, as embracing men of all parties, who are threatened. Interesting instances of recent were opposed to the Annexation of Texas, as an changes of opinion occasionally come within our enormous wrong, and great national sin,—and he knowledge, and encourage us in our labors for the diffusion of truth. We wish to say to all who feel aright on this important subject, that each of himself upon the altar of patriotism. us has duties to perform, influence to exert, and Hon. Stephen C Phillips of Salem, in respons to a call on the Committee of Arrangements for a suggestion of measures to be deliberated upon,

the unscriptural rite will, at no distant appeals. reported that a Committee of three be appointed by the chair, to report to the Convention an address to the people of the united by the chair, to report to the Convention an address to the people of the United States, and that a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to correspond with the opponents of annexation in other States.

In the afternoon, an address to the people of the United States was reported, the reading of secrament, the Dr. says, 'The obligations to believe what God requires, and to do what God which occupied a considerable part of the see-

hear from the lips of our Pedobaptist brefferen:

I have, and I ought to confess it candidly, some serious objections to the acknowledgement of baptism as the substitute circumcision. 'The general opinion that baptism is substituted for circumcision, as a kind of hereditary seal of the address is this:—that the scheme of annexing covenant of grace, appears to be ill sustained by Texas to the United States is -1. A plain viola-

not Christian baptism; and closes with a declaration of his charity.

1 do not consider any one baptised who has been immersed, and to one having a predilection for immersion, who should ask admission to my him from his error. I would not exclude such an one from Christian fellowship, nor from the communion table. If he was satisfied with his baptism, he should commune on his own faith, and not on mine; yet would I leave no instruction untried, to show him that, though immersed, he had not yet obeyed the command which enjoins Christian baptism on all the children of God.

By the same rule, a person, however unworthy, might claim a place at the communion table, if he was satisfied with his hope, for 'he should commune on his own faith, and not on mine;' so says the man of the Puritan. Is this a correct principle?

In the evening, the Convention was addressed.

-We have examined the numbers for January by George S. Hillard, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Eben and February, and find the epistles well-written, Hussey, and by Hon. Linus Child of Southbridge, and well-designed to exert a good moral influ- upon whose motion the amendments of Mesers. ence. The Magazine is very neatly printed, and Lovejoy and Garrison, which were accepted illustrated by numerous engravings, which are in earlier in the day, were laid on the table.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL. Baptist Church in Sunderland and Montague, at the Baptist meeting-house in North Sunderland, The President then announced the following January 2, 1845, to consider certain charges that committee of correspondence, to correspond with church preferred against Elder Samuel Everett. such committees as might be appointed in other The Council were informed that the church had a labor with Elder Everett, a member of that —Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, Salem; Hon. Charles church and their former pastor, in consequence of Allen, Worcester; Hon. John C. Gray, Boston; having received a communication signed by Sam-having received a communication signed by Sam-nel Everett, in which he said, I cannot consent B. Calhoun, Springfield. The names of Hon. any longer to be a member of your body. I hope I cames Fowler, of Westfield, and Hon. James G. I cherish Christian kindness toward you all; but I Carter of Lancaster, were subsequently added to

The charges brought against Elder Everett by mously adopted.

gations by formally withdrawing from the church. IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.—Mr. Alden, of the Mornordinance of the Lord's supper was unscriptural; a fund. The following extract from a comm having communed with unbaptized persons.

revival in Greenwich, Vt., sixteen have been hopefully converted, and nine baptized—one has been a Roman Catholic.

The Baptist Advocate speaks of an improved state of religious feeling in several of the churches in New York city—many of the members are much elevated to prayer—many of the congregation are thought to be under deep exercise of mind, and some are entertaining a hope in Christ.

When shall the same be said of our churches and congregations in New England, and throughout our entire country?

Resolved, That we solemnly believe before God, that Samuel Everett, by coming out from the church of which he was a member; by denying his name as a Baptist; by practising mixed, unacriptural communion; by administer inget to communion; by denying the project to the communion; by denying the possibility of salvation to any, unless they come out from what he calls Babylonish churches, as appears to this Council, has forfeited his standing as a Baptist minister in our connection, and therefore, we do hereby signify our disfellowship for the said Samuel Everett, as such

The evidence to sustain the specifications is this last resolution the Council considered, was obtained from Mr. Everett's own admissions of The new, commodious, and very neatly finished what he had done, and believed right to be done.

ted to the service of God, on the 18th inst. Religious services were as follows:

1. Prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. N. Nason, pastor of the church.

2. Anthem by the choir,

### ANTI-ANNEXATION CONVENTION.

This Convention, which assembled on Wednes-8. Hymn, 944 Psalmist.

After the above exercises had been very appropriately performed, brethren John Drake and Thomas Lord, who had been previously elected with remarkable dignity, decorum and harmony. High and honorable motives appeared to govern them, after which the cancelction was promoted to a by the pastor, and the services were brought to a delightful termination.

We considered the sermon as one of Bro. Jones' Vice-Presidents, Hon. John Davis of Boston, Hon. safe defence from the encroaching power of Ro- town, Hon. William Jackson of Newton, Hon. manism, in this country.

In taste, neatness, and convenience, this edifice is surpassed by but few, in any of our countries of Boston, J. B. Congdon of New Bedford, John M. Earle, of Worcester, and John G. Whittier, of Amesbury.

The Rev. Dr. Parkman was invited to lead the

gave a complete history of the measure of annexa tion, from its first inception to the preser A POINT YIELDED TO THE BAPTISTS.—The defenders of infant baptism appear to be giving speech was of nearly two hours and a half duraone point after another, and there is reason to tion, and embraced able arguments and moving

A business Committee was appointed, who sion has been a strong hold with the advocates of reported that a Committee of three be appointed

ny sacrament and independent of it.

And in relation to the substitution of baptism and in relation to the substitution of baptism people of Massachusetts with regard to the animmersion, the Dr. expresses the following nexation of Texas, was listened to with profound scriptural evidence, and to be exposed to some tion of the Constitution; and 2. It is calculated very serious, if not absolutely fatal objections. friends, to uphold the interests of slavery, extend A DISCOVERY.—A writer in the N. E. Puritan

its influence, and secure its permanent duration.

Both these points are fully discussed; all the im-A Discovery—A writer in the transfer of the second of the second of the subject are explicitly not Christian baptism; and closes with a declaration of the subject are explicitly stated, and an earnest and eloquent appeal is

SEARS' NEW MONTHLY FAMILY MAGAZINE. In the evening, the Convention was addressed fine style. Mr. RUFUS MERRILL, Concord, is wards, Henry B. Stanton of Chelsea and Rev. agent for the work. tion. As Fancuil Hall was to be occupied on For the Christian Reflector. Thursday for the City election, the Con adjourned to meet the next morning at Tremont

An Ecclesiastical Council convened with the The meeting on Thursday was opened by a

I cherish Christian kindness toward you all; but I perceived during my ministry among you, that there was not a cordial, Christian fellowship between myself and some of the leading members of tween myself and some of the leading members of the church on the subject of the coming of the

the church, were the following, viz:

1. Bro. Everett had broken his covenant obliFund for the Families of Northern Men 2. The manner Bro. Everett had observed the ing Chronicle, is receiving contributions to such cation in the Chronicle, written by Rev. Mr. Col-The Council spent a number of hours in can- ver, will show the interest with which, by many,

The Council spent a number of hours in canvassing the subject, in which Mr. Everett, being present, participated fully and freely. After a franking soleme, and painful deliberation, and in the fear of God, the Council unanimously passed the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

Whereas, the Baptist Church of Christ in Sunderland and Montague having, in our view, fully sustained the charges preferred against Bro. Samuel Everett, and he still persisting in his unscriberatural course, therefore,

Resolved, That we advise the church to withdraw the hand of church fellowship from the Rev. Samuel Everett.

### Migcellanea.

REVIVALS .- A revival is in progress in the High St. Baptist Church, Baltimore. It commenced in the Sabbath School.

The Baptist churches of East Nantmeal and

Phonixville, Pa, have held each a series of meetings and have been greatly revived. Conversions are frequently occurring, and the ordinance of baptism has been repeatedly administered.

The Baptist Register mentions a revival in Hermitage, N. Y., where the Lord is graciously reviving his work, sinners converted, backsliders reclaimed, and the baptismal waters have been frequently visited of late. The Christian Secretary says:- We have ver-

bal information that about thirty-five conversion have occurred under the preaching of Elder Knapp at Bridgeport. He was to preach his farewell sermon in that place on Friday evening, when he will proceed to Troy, N. Y.'

The N. Y. Evangelist states that a precious revival of religion has been in progress for some time in Newark, Del. God has poured out his

pamphlet, containing all the proceedings and tes-timony of this trial, has been published. The circulation of it can do little good, and may do much harm; we therefore regret its appearance. Bishop from his; 'episcopal functions.' The that the Executive has no jurisdiction in Journal of Commerce says:

Journal of Commerce says:

'So far as we can judge from the character of their teatimony, it cannot be discredited in its leading features, without at the same time throwing all other test imony into doubt and uncertainty. 'The same idea is more forcibly expressed by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, when he says:
'Never in the course of many years' experience, have I seen such a body of witnesses. Clergymen of unspotted reputation, their wives exemplays and blamelesses, communicants active and sedfous of good works—such are the persons, on whose solemn oaths we have decided this afflicting issue. And I do not heritate to say, that if I could admit a single doubt of the substantial correctness of their evidence, I should be compelled to abandon all faith in human testimony.''

new meeting-house, 70 by 50 feet, with a steeple, bell, and clock, has been dedicated at Alleghany City, Pa. And on the occasion, as we learn fro the Baptist Record, the unexpected announce ment was made by Bro. Collins, the pastor, to the large and respectable audience in attendance, that had been finished in a similar manner. No uncancelled debts were left for subsequent settlement. We admire and commend such enterpris and promptitude; yet we suppose there are many cases in which meeting-houses may properly be erected, in part, on borrowed capital. But when debts lie as an incumbrance on a church-when if necessarily incurred, full and exact provision are not made for their liquidation, it is to estimate the injury which a church is likely to suffer from their existence.

THE 'CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.'-The No choice again. Unitarian society worshipping at the Masonic Temple, under the above name, is in a state of Saturday afternoon for Halifax and Liverpoot, Clarke, with Theodore Parker. In the last Chris- fax. which he held to as vital and paramount over all from the furnace, and burst out from the pipes in other considerations, he should prefer that every different parts of the building. The interior was church in the land were destroyed and its mem-

fatal purpose. 'He appealed to him by every attempting to kidnap, and bound over. conceivable reason to stop in his fearful plunge; he endeavored in the most delicate and honer ful manner to touch every fibre of his soul, and plead to be spared the necessity of breaking a con

Yet, as the editor of the World informs us, every attempt at reconciliation proved abortive, and at a very late hour, the meeting was dissolved.

THE EXTENT OF OUR EDITORIAL RESPONSI-BILITY.-We find in Zion's Advocate the following paragraph credited to the Biblical Recorder.

our particular notice in its original connection. Little did we anticipate in the outset of our editorial career, that the time was coming when we should be responsible, not only for what we do or neglect to do ourselves, but for what all the Halifax. The Cambria, which sailed on the 1st. or neglect to do ourselves, but for the took out 29 passenger editors of the South decline to do; and that so letters and newspapers. mighty and extensive would our influence and reputation become that facts like this would be The citizens of Salem are greatly annoyed by below to all the world. Verily, the Christian incendiaries. Several fires have occurred there Reflector is making wondrous advances. By within the last two weeks. how sight a turn, do we utterly annihilate the independence of the whole Southern press! A little artful manageuering on our part, will suffice to prevent all the editorial chivalry of the South from the maintenance of its own rights and honors!

Mrs. Eunice Averill, or Elastroro, Ct., has its the sum of \$13,000 to various benevolent institutions.

The Pilots of New Bedford, Mass., carry a temperance pledge in their pockets, and on board-

THE RUM TRAFFIC IN ESSEX COUNTY.—In most of the Counties of Massachusetts the traffic with great success. in ardent spirits—especially its sale by the glass, is now carried on under very great disadvantages.

The Board of missions in the Presbyterian church, have appointed a missionary to labor ex-At the late session of the Court of Common Pleas in Essex County, cases of violation of the license fax county, North Carolina. For the support of law were very numerous, and to some of the defendants must have been somewhat trying. Witness the following specimen—the afflictions of one
this mission, the Board are indebted to the liberality of an excellent lady in Raleigh, N. C., who
has generously pledged her entire support.

Prims Saxony Fiscon, washed,
myroa, washed.

mon. We extract it from the 'Court Record' in

Joseph W. Sargeant, Lynn, keeper of the Ri-ley tavern, near dye-house, license law, convict-ed, continued for sentence, having been sentenced in 3 cases as below. Same—another appeal on license law, convict-ed continued for sentence.

Same—another appeal, a single offence, con-victed, fine \$20 and costs.

Same—do. do., convicted, \$20 and costs.

Same—indictment, 3 distinct offences, guilty, fine \$60 and costs.

Same—indictment, convicted on 4 offences,

Same—guilty on 4 counts, continued for sentence.

Same—on the gaming act, convicted of two distinct offences, continued for sentence, deft. being now in jail under sentence on three convic-

JONATHAN WALKER.-The recent facts in the history of this Baptist brother, and son of old Massachusetts, are comprehensively stated by the Anti-slavery Reporter as follows. On the perusal and re-perusal of such facts as these, let citi zens of the North decide whether we all have no something to do with slavery.

vival of religion has been in progress for some time in Newark, Del. God has poured out his Spirit, and about thirty persons are indulging hopes. Not only the Presbyterian church has been blessed, but the college has shared largely in the merciful visitation, under the labors of the Rev. Mr. Hogarth.

We understand that six persons were baptized into the fellowship of the Tremont St. church last Sabbath. In this and several other churches in the city and vicinity there are encouraging indications.

The Bible—Good news from New York—
The Bible question in the N. Y. public schools was settled by the Board of Aidermen on Monday evening—the action of the County Superintendent having been sustained by an almost unanimous vote. The board refused to appropriate any further sums of money for the use of those schools, from which the Bible is excluded, and instructed the Comptroller accordingly.

Thial of Bishop Onderdonk—An immense pamphlet, containing all the proceedings and teasurements of the containing all the proceedings and teasurements of the containing and the proceedings and teasurements of the North decide whether we all have not something to do with slavery.

A Committee was early organized in Boston to take charge of his case. As soon as practicable, they despatched a lawyer from this city to go to take charge of his case. As soon as practicable, they despatched a lawyer from this city to go to take charge of his case. As soon as practicable, they despatched a lawyer from this city to go to take charge of his case. As soon as practicable, they despatched a lawyer from this city to go to take charge of his case. As soon as practicable, they despatched a lawyer from this city to go to take charge of his case. As soon as practicable, they despatched a lawyer from this city to go to take charge of his case. As soon as practicable, they despatched a lawyer from this city to go to take charge of his case. As soon as practicable, they despatched a lawyer from this city to go to take charge of his case. As soon as p throughout the proceedings against him, except to the officers who had him in charge. He is in good spirits, and thinks that, if it is for the best, he shall weather the storm by-and-by.

Mr. Walker's case, as the result of a memorial on It will, however, confirm the public conviction that it was a just verdict which suspended the Council of this Commonwealth, and they report matter, and no authority to provide counsel, or in any manner to use the funds of the State for the purpose asked in the memorial. The Secretary of the State, has, however, by direction of the Governor, written to the Governor of Florida.

> THE PITSBURGH MESSENGER. - This religion and miscellaneous paper, designed especially as an organ of the Baptist denomination in its vicinity, has been discontinued for want of adequate support.

The subscription list of the Missou Baptist has been added to that of the Baptist Record, Philadelphia; the former paper being WHEN IS A MEETING-HOUSE FINISHED ?- A discontinued on account of the removal of Rev. L.

> The Baltimore Visiter gives among its original paragraphs the following:

VERY FOOLISH .- To stop your paper in a pet large and respectable audience in attendance, that "THE BULLDING IS PARE YOA." That meeting-house unlike most which are erected, was finished, before it was dedicated. We recently noticed the dedication of a house in Cornwall, Ct., that had be finished.

> To Correspondents .- 'D. Jr.' must excuse for reasons which we will state if he will give us a call. The articles by J. G. R., 'Lawrende,' B. G.' and 'M. P. B.' will appear in our next.

## Summary of News.

The official returns of the votes on Thu for Mayor, were-whole number 9837; Davis 4486; Parker 3851; Homer 1513; scattering \$7.

very great excitement if not of actual dissolution, with thirty-nine passengers, and twenty-five addrowing to the exchange of their minister, Mr.

tian World a full account of their discussions on this subject is published. Two long meetings, both of them intensely exciting, were held before the exchange of pulpits was consummated. To- ward-room for Ward No. 6, and other purposes, wards the close of the latter, Mr. Clarke stated was discovered to be on fire between one and two that rather than fail of carrying out the principle o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. The fire took

bers scattered, or words of similar import, and them added, \*Romanism has tried crushing heresy, named Peter Hawkins, who has with his family then added, Romanism has tried crushing neresy, and Romanism is now a dry and barren tree. Protestantism has tried excluding heresy and excommunicating the heretic, and Protestantism is in fact going to seed. I know of no other principles of the intention of taking. ple of union that can save the church. I think in this question is involved the question, whether on the allegation of being a runaway slave, when hereafter, there shall be any church of Christ on earth.'

When Mr. C. had finished, a member, who had ken to jail, when the matter was brought before before said but little, hoped he might be indulged Judge Eldred, who liberated him. Those who as with one more attempt to turn his pastor from his saulted and arrested him were then taken up for

Large and spirited rail-road meetings have been hald at Well's River, Lebanon, and Plymouth. Two routes are proposed north of Con-cord, to connect Boston and Montreal; but when tion which had been until now, one of unbroken they will be finally selected, is yet doubtful.

The stockholders of the Nashua and Lowell double track to Lowell.

Resolutions opposed to the admission of Texas, have passed the Senate of New Jersey unanimously, and the House by 33 to 13.

'It is obvious to all the world, that, if Dr. Way-lard of the Reflector may thank his own courage and magnanimity for the failure.'

We note that the South, the ditor of the Reflector may thank his own courage and magnanimity for the failure.'

We note that the South, the ditor of the Reflector may thank his own courage and magnanimity for the failure.' About two o'clock, A. M., on the 7th inst., a

We wonder that so high a compliment esc-ped north ward of the city of Newark, attempted to take the life of his wife, on Monday morning, by discharging at her a gon loaded with buckshot. The Post says that the Cunard steamers will

took out 39 passengers, and countless bags of

hereafter come direct to Boston, not stopping at

how slight a turn, do we utterly annihilate the Mrs. Eunice Averill, of Hartford, Ct., has left

ing a vessel present it to the sailors.

It is said that Mr. Whitney, of New York, a Buscos Ayros.... millionaire, proposes to construct a railroad from the western shore of Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Columbia, in Oregon. The estimated exthe government is, a belt of land sixty miles wide on each side of the road. This, when completed, will bring New York within eight days of Oregon, and thence to China will be a voyage of a month of steam.

The Maine House of Representatives and definitely postponed the joint resolutions introduced into the Legislature, instructing their Senduced into the Legislature, instruction the Legislature in Senduced into the Senduced into the Legislature in Senduced into the Senduced into the Senduced into the Legislature in Senduced into the Senduced into th ators, and requesting their Representatives to vote in favor of the admission of Texas.

An attempt is making to establish a Catholic An attempt is making to establish a Catholic URDAT MARIUMAN Numbery in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and IN TWELVE MONTHLY PARTS. OF FIFTY LARGE OC TAVO PAGES.

'Jemmy, what is a member of Congress?' 'A member of Congress is a common substantive,

of USEFUL & ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE

In the House of Representatives in Congress,

government lands, to enable him to build a rail-

road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, with a view of making that the great thoroughfare to China. Wenham Pond, at Court, is a concatenation of ideas that never entered into the heads of the good people of old Essex, we will be bound. A London paper says that a block of ice from 'Lake

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were pleased

The Emigrant Society of New York have petitioned the Conncils of that city for one of the docks, and assign as a reason, that to their mans will be landed in that city annually, for the

The Salem Register estimates the loss by the

The Salem Register estimates the loss by the fire in that city on Wednesday, at from 10,000 to 15,000, the greater part of which was insured.

\*\*Blattiages\*\*

In this city, 1st inst., Mrs. Sarnh H., wife of Mr. Jos. B. Whall, 32. 29th uit, Mrs. Abigail Varney, 79. 30th uit, Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. Sanuel P. Rüdler, 24. In East Boston, Mr. Poter King, a native of Bordeaux, France, 38.

uit, Mrs Charlotte, wife of Mr. Samuel P. Ridler, 24.
In East Boston, Mr. Poter King, a native of Bordeaux,
France, 88.
In Chelsea, Miss Elizabeth Codman.
In Chelsea, Miss Elizabeth Codman.
In Cambridge, 23d ult, of typhus fever, Mrs Lucy, wife of Benj. Col. Lerned, 36.
In Lancaster, Mrs. Annis Andrews, daughter of the late Rev. Ebenezer Morse, of Boylston, 81.
In Seckonk, on the 23d ult, of canker rash, John Carnes, son of John C. Welsh, pastor of the Butter Church in that place, aged 2 years. Also, on the 29th, of the same disease, James Ridgway, aged 9 most them old, and cheaper than and cheaper than and the published remarkable that Mr. Welsh was called to part with insonly two sons, John and James, by the same diseases, within one week, in Nov. and Dec., 1831—Com.
In Springfield, Mr. Lorenzo Reed, of E. Abington, 27.
In Bucksport, Me., Joseph Brailey, Eaq., 57, a native of Haverhill, Me., Jerry Faulkner, Eaq., 47.
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In Bray Brailey, Eaq., 57, a native of Haverhill, Me., Jerry Faulkner, Eaq., 47.
In Bra

On Lord's day morning she was taken ill, and soon be-came speechless. She lingered until Monday morning, when her redeemed spirit too's tis light. O. a. [Ch. Watchman and Zioo's Advocate please copy.]

LIBERAL DEARION FOR MISSIONS.—The subscriber has the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the very liberal sum of 5000, from Brother Silas Parsons, a member of the Baptist Church in Swanzey, N. H., for the Barman and Karen Mission, under the direction of Rev. J. Wade. May where be influenced to do likewise!

7 Total Provisional Com. of A. B. A.C.

0 75 @ 0 85 0 80 @ 0 80

### Advertisements.

The Maine House of Representatives have in-fements and the ioint resolutions intro-What Family will be without it?

January, February and March Nos. new ready for dilivery

### GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

A BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL LIRRARY

agreeing with self-interest, and is governed by eight dollars a day, understood.'

The Second Baptist Church of Columbus, Ohio, have passed resolutions, declaring the Zion Baptist Church, of Cincinnati, a disorderly body, because she receives and holds in fellowship excluded members from sister churches.

NEATLY printed, in double columns, on paper of the quality, richly smbellished with numerous heautife country, in the mediate being a numerous heautife to be and entertaining muster, is the most available form, will be made attractioning the country, in the most particular country country country,

TWO DELLARS. on Tuesday, Mr. Pratt presented the memorial of

Asa Whitney, Esq., of New York, for a grant of letter be written, and placed in their hands for their signature.

PROSPECTUS OF Sears' New Monthly Family Magazine. Second Volume, New Series, for the

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. ENDELISHED WITH NUMEROUS FIRE ENGRAVIRGE. EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY R. SEARS, 114 Fulton St., New York City.

London paper says that a block of ice from 'Lake Wenham,' North America, has been presented to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were pleased to express their admiration of its purity and clearness.

It is rumored in New York that John Jacob Astor contemplates paying off the Croton aqueduct debt, on condition that the water is forever after. an engine or accribed the high accribed the high all intelligence has this all intelligence has this all intelligence has this accident the development of the develo in attained. Incalculable as his from those master means to a cannot be doubted that they has made the injurious medium. In made the injurious medium of knowledge, transplanting of knowledge, transplanting of generous soil of many an other statement of the second of t

Smith to Miss Olivin McGeoch.

In Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. John P. Marvin, of Gineinnau, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. John P. Marvin, of Gineinnau, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. John P. Miss Sarah C. Clement.

In Bow, H. H., by Rev. N. W. Smith, Mr. Gilford Upton to Miss Sarah C. Clement.

In Manchester, N. H., by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Joseph Cochran to Miss Sarah W. Weeks.

In Concord, N. H., by Rev. Mr. Cummings. Mr. Wm. H. Doton, of New Hampton, to Miss Abigail Silver.

H. Doton, of New Hampton, to Miss Abigail Silver.

The Biography of these Whatstronger means that to surjoin characteristic for the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of those whe have labored at the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than to place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than the place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than the place the continuation of the presented to our youth, than the place the continuation of the

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The Antiquities. Natural Curiosities, Scenery. &c. of Amer
will all be noticed in their places, and illustrated, as far as p
sible, with engravings. The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, &c. of America will all be noticed in their places, and illustrated, as far as possible, with engravings.

From this brief outline of the plan of our Naw Montract Management of the plan of our Naw Montract Management of the second of t

Wood Engratungs, some og one occurred by Ta.

To be published monthly, each number illustrated by Ta.

MAGNIFICANT ENGRAVISOR. Edited by L. L. Hitz, assisted by numbers of the most Lalented writers in the Baptist de nomination. Only Two Dellars per annum.

PROPOSED CONTENTS OF NO. L. Ch. Watchman and Zion's Advocate please copy.]

\*\*Notices.\*\*

\*\*Notices.\*\*

\*\*Notices.\*\*

\*\*In Baptismal Sense (coppenylate), copied from a beautifully executed picture, by George Baxter, of London, representing the order of the Botton Baptist Association will be held on the second Wednesday in February (Lah) as 10 o'clock A. R., with the Baptist and the State of the Coppenylate of the State of the State

York (a superior wood engraving), with a instorical sketch of the church.

7. An interior View of the Rooms of the American Baptiet from Mission, and the American and Foreign Bible Societies (wood engraving), with some seconds of the origin, history and the control of the American Bapting, Mission in Bermah.

9. Portrait of Rev. Adontrom Judeon (copperplate), missionary to Burmah.

10. Portrait of Mrs. Ann H. Judeon (copperplate), with a sketch of their lives.

Lie do Likewins | Treas, Provintual Com. of A. B. A. C. Fib. 3.

Treas, Provintual Com. of A. B. A. C. Fib. 3.

Treas, Provintual Com. of A. B. A. C. Fib. 3.

The flarkets.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monnay, F. S. 3, 1945.
At Market. 517 Best Cattle, 10 yake of Working Com. of C

Important to the Sick.

Important to the Sick.

C. NEWTON, M. D., affords the advantages of a good inpressure at No. 3 Estimator Face. Boston. He treats all
all and the state of the s

### Littell's Living Age.

Price, 124 Cents,
CONTENTS OF No. 30-FEBRUARY, 1948. CONTENTS OF No. 30—FERRUARY, 1988.

CORRESPONDENCE. Damish Literary, Men. (Disposeblapric Autoblocrably. The Sandwich Islands. The Christian Observer. Pr. Bowring. Cycle of Colestial Objects.

Wignar's Durality of the Misch. History of the Oregon TurnicoTy. Col. Maxwell's Adventures. Shivety in Turkey. Cond.

Ty. Col. Maxwell's Adventures. Shivety in Turkey. Cond.

Young Ladies, Landiourie Friend Society. National Lunacy;

A Christmas Carol; Publisher and Aurhor. A Fatte cubivated

by the Insante. Improvement of the Foor. Ov. Kansat; a MisrEan Norty of the Fromat Day. A Prospectus. Cultification.

Ten from India. Oregon. Latter from a Miscourian. Refersilege of the War Factions. FUERN —Somest. to Raiph Wards

Fuernor; A Love Letter town Wile Tike Day to Busis. Sciple.

Published by T. H. CAKTER & CO., 1154 Washington bi
Fob. 6.

### The Young Man.

OR. GUIDE TO KNOWLEDGE VIRTUE AND HAPPI-NESS. Recently published by N. L. Davnis, of Lowell, Bound in near gitt blinding, containing fish papes, for the very low price of 37 cents. The design of the author, in presenting this little books to the public, is, to supply a deficiency which has long been experienced, of a work supplied to the Young Men of our community, in a less expensive and more destrable form than any of its predecessors; and of encouraging all who read its perse-in the formation of that chastery which, hath promise of the lift that now is, and of that which is to come.' For said at the bookwarder generally.



GOVE, LOCKE & CO.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to tender to their friends and the public generally, their thanks for the liberal patronner they have bestowed on them, and would avoid advertising, but a

# Ready-made Wearing Apparel

generally practice that course, it becomes accessary, in self-tefence, to pursue, to some extent, a similar course besce they offer an apology. Being ANTH MURICS, a display of words will not be attempted, and our patrons will not expect it. Advertisements are read, but advertisers are judged by their acts, and by that decision the proprietors of the COMMIERCIAL AROADE are willing to abide, relying on the award which their numerous patrons will tender them.

Their increased facilities, added to the extended favore of their fitends, encourages them to continue to conduct their business on an entarged and liberal scale, with renewed visor, pursuing a course of superphoness which has new with the acqualified apprehension of a discerning and accutaining public.

They invite wholesale dealers in

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS they have no hesitation in asserting that it is unsurpassed, having devoted much time, and having in their establishe experienced and gentlemanly salesmen, those who are in-suit of a

STWOLE GARMENT are assured that they can rely on the rep COMMERCIAL ARCADE,

Ready-made Garments comprises all the latest styles, embracing materials of every grade, adapted to the various professions in life, and will be sold at extremely low prices, especially

WOOLEN GARMENTS, ring it an object to all who are in pursuit of clothing to their purchases until they have visited the proprieters of CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

No. 60 Commercial St.,

three minutes walk from the market, and not more than from the Eastern Railroad depot, where they not only can applied with every description of GARMENTS READY-MADE.

but can be accommodated as their taste or fancy, be if ever as fastidious, may dictate, either in the medium or extreme of STYLE AND FASHION.

Fitting, Suiting and Pleasing those who have had
GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE,

inducing them to spare no pains to suit, in every particular employing the best workmen, and already having, to any the least, offing the best workhon, and the control of the con

GENTEEL A GARMENT, LOW A PRICE,

as any other concern, and will execute a job as promptly; but would say to their patenne, that their CUSTOM WORK has increased to such an extent, during the post year, that they would deem it a favor in their friends to give them as much notice as their convenience will allow, automaticeing to them that they will fulfil their engagements at the time agreed on, Although they have no catanct reading through their still labrance, nor stopendous engines connected with their concern, and necessarily no coppers to clean, or believe to except affitted they are possessed of all the reaf facilities necessary to prosecute the

# CLOTHING BUSINESS

advantageously, and in an upright, straight-forward and honorable manner; and they again tender their acknowledgements to the public, soliciting a continuance and increase of patronage at No. 60 Commercial Street, Boston. Jan. 16. SIGN OF THE MONUMENT.

FLOUR-FLOUR-FLOUR. S. G. BOWDLEAR & CO. NO. 17 LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

OFFER for sale, at wholesale or retail, a great variety of the Ohio, Genesee and Southern Flour, suitable for Families' and Bakers' use, at the lowest market prices. Purchasers of Flour from the country are invited to

FOR PANIET THE. Hiram Senith, Kates.

I. A. Spalding.
J. H. Beach.
A. Spalding.
Half barrele discussed of various brands.
Half barrele discussed of various brands.
Half barrele discussed of various brands.
Half barrele discussed by the spale of barrele and halves. Extra Senious Troops in barrels, eighthe, and barrels wheat Troops in barrels, eighthe, and barrels.

Pos. Bassac' URL
Kapie Extra, Howard Street,
Kapie Extra, Georgetown,
John Sharrer,
E. S. Beach & Co.

S. G. Bowrontan,

S. G. Bowdlean, W. A. Buwdlean, Tromas Green. fms.

Dentistry. DR W. S. PHIPPS, at the agreest solicitations of his memoring friends has concerned to make linear the friend place of readedness. No. 20 W ashington a first. These who are suffering, wither from their own neglect, or from the majoristic of the inexperienced practitioner may here stall below advise of the inexperienced practitioner may here stall below advise of the inexperienced for a theory of the stall destroy of the stall below advise of the stall below advise of the stall below advised to the stall below advised to the stall below approximation for a through how sides of the stall below as the stall below as the stall below and the stall below as the stall below as

Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution.

THE Series Tom will commone on Wednesday, the fits of Feb. nest, under the instruction of the following Board

Obtain the portraits of John Foster Alexander Carson, De. Ryland. Samuel Fearce, Abraham Booth, and other degrared were
land. Samuel Fearce, Abraham Booth, and other degrared were
a Missionary Stations, Autorphyse of Bonison Baptass, &c.
The localities' of the persound Oneders, in Humbert German, even to the very well-that integratesoditms, with selfcoming for our first volume.

The Burch of the Properties of the Properties
outlied to their volume.

The Burch of the Properties of the Properties
outlied to their volume of the "Burch Library," and with the Color of t

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g the more

## Moralist and Miscellanist.

For the Christian Reflector.

Mrs. Edmond's Letters .- No. 9.

Messas, Editors,-Our journey to Antwerp was extremely pleasant; the scenery on the route was both wild and beautiful. Now the road lay through a deep valley covered with bright verdure, now along the side of steep acclivities, into whose very bosoms we frequently darted, by means of the long, dark excavations or tunnels which have been constructed through them. An impression is made on passing through one of these which does not soon pass away. The shrill, long, protracted whistle or scream of the engine gives warning at the entrance, and in a moment all objects of sight are lost in the black ness of darkness, save when a bright shower of sparks comes flashing back from the mouth of the iron steed who careers swiftly onward.

Suddenly emerging again into open day, the spectacle of heaven and earth appears lovlier than ever. One breathes freely again, and feels as though relieved from a fearful sense.

After a somewhat rough passage of of it, 'said she, 'it's as clerkly a hand as ever I saw.' I went on to speak of her daughter Anne, now in Boston, and remarked that she monument of old Bunker hill burst upon our spectacle of heaven and earth appears lovlier than ever. One breathes freely again, and dearer than any other the wide world confidence to freedom, but strong the same of the same and the total strong the same and the same of the iron steed who careers swiftly onward. feels as though relieved from a fearful sense Some of these tunnels are very deep and long, so that the atmosphere is quite damp within, and a smell of noxious gas is perceptible. There are 19 tunnels in the Belgian part of this line alone, which were very difficult of construction. On the borders of the king of Belgium's dominion we were delayed a little by custom house officers, who, as usual, examined our passports and baggage. In the afternoon we reached Malines or Mechlin, and saw its beautiful cathedral, whose massive tower is but 18 feet lower than the cross of St. Paul's. Mechlin was once distinguished for its lace manufactories, but Brussels in this article now takes the precedence. We were much gratified with our visit to the old city of Antwern; it was once the richest in Europe, its situation upon the river Scheldt making it a place extremely favorable in point of commerce. With its cathedral we were delighted; we visited it both by daylight and in the evening. I need not say the latter visit was the most impressive. Mass was being held in the church, and multitudes were devoutly kneeling around the altar. 'The dim light of waxen tapers scattered through the nave gave a bolder outline to the massive pillars of arches lofty and dim, and echoing to strains of music thrilling and grave. Priests moved to and fro in their white robes, with noiseless footsteps, and the adoration of the virgin and the child Jesus filled every heart save those whose hope was in the blood of the Son of God. Could such cross the threshold of this splendid, yet erring temple, without breathing one prayer for the speedy dawning of that glorious morn whose beams shall banish the night of superstition and blindness forever? In this church is the great master-piece of Rubens, The Descent from the Cross, and in the church of St. Jacques near by, the painter himself lies buried. When the French pillaged this edifice and broke open every other grave, his resting-place, our guide informed us, was even in the eyes of the rapacious soldiery.

Antwerp has a fine museum of paintings; Reubens and Vandyke have many among the collection. While we were in this city, a procession of the Sacred Host, conducted with all the pomp and ceremony of papacy, passed through the streets one Sabbath eve the people kneeled everywhere as it moved along, and the way was strewn with fine sand and beautiful flowers. From Antwerp we proceeded to Brussels. On the way we had the honor of seeing his majesty, king Leopold, who was travelling in company with the son of the king of Prussia. We found Brussels, the capital of Belgium, a pleasant and somewhat attractive place. We visited, among other objects, the Park, the Museum, and the old Cathedral of St. Gudule. 'The Museum contains some fine paintings, and the old church has a carved pulpit, the richsents Adam and Eve driven from Paradise, and the figures are large as life. After Brussels, we visited Ghent, once a great manufacturing place. It contains, among other things, one of the handsomest Cathedrals in Belgium. Had I time I would like to particularize upon this city, but I must forbear. A house was shown us in which our guide said the last treaty of peace between Great Britain and America was concluded, in 1814. From Ghent we went to Ostend, a sea-port town where we proposed taking our leave of the continent. On our way thither we passed some interesting places, and saw the ancient city of Bruges, which has much fallen from the prosperity of former days. We found Ostend little else than a famous watering place and port for London steamers, on board one of which we took passage. We left Ostend at 10 o'clock at night, and at 10 the next morning were rapidly sailing up the river Thames, whose many windings displayed to us a great variety We passed Woolwich, celebrated for its arsenal and military stores; immense heaps of cannon balls were piled up near the river's edge, the sight of which would dismay any heart but a Yonkee's Greenwich Observatory and Hospital for old and disabled seamen next came in sight. We had previously derived much pleasure from visiting these places. By 12 we were in the very heart of London, and our steamer could scarcely thread her way through the countless boats and barges shooting in almost every direction. The massive dome of St. Paul's, and the Monument's towering spire, broke upon our view, reminding us that we were once more in England, 'merrie England,' more nearly allied by speech, costume and manners to our own beloved land. Before leaving the great British Metropolis, we wisited many interesting objects which we had omitted when here before. Among them was the Tower, where we saw Victoria's crown, and some splendid jewels; also the prison house of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the armory, where are effigies as large as life of knights and kings, armed and mounted for battle. A great part of the Tower was designed and mounted for the state of the transition of the sent into New to the transition of the new transition of the sent into New to the transition of the new transitio

by gas. Boats and vessels were passing to 'You were a noble fellow,' I exclaimed with relieved when we safely emerged into day-light on the opposite side of the river. Many other interesting objects claimed our attention, but one would tire reading as well as describing all the sight of Lordon. Lawer in Irvingto free my oldest size? And have

time, our course was direct for Liverpool.

Accordingly we bade adieu to the great city, mine.' I opened the letter, and read a simmine.' and the dear friends who had welcomed us there, and reached Liverpool in season to embark in the good ship Caledonia bound for have gone long ago,' said the old man, 'we home. We dropped down the Mersey with a favoring breeze, and in a few hours took our last look of the English coast, and uttered a last farewell to the rapidly receding
shores. After a somewhat rough passage of
ladays our hearts leaned within us as the

home, sweet home!

Yours with much esteem. A. M. C. EDMOND.

For the Christian Reflector.

A Winter's Morn.

How beautiful a winter's morn,

The glorious sun smiles on the scene. And sheds his cheerful light.

More pure, more spotless are the robes

### He that increaseth Knowledge, increaseth Sorrow.'

It is no uncommon thing for those calm observants of slavery who think that a man's duties are limited by his threshold, and deem the preservation of the 'Union' a higher why!"—Christian World. ed, they should sometimes ask the reason why!'—Christian World.

nearer one comes to the oppressor and the oppressed, the greater the borror with which he regards an institution erected in defiance of God's laws, that the following facts find their way to the press. A few weeks since, a colored citizen of Boston, at one time a valued servant in my own family, sent me a letter, intended for an aged mother now resident in Baltimore. It was with some difficulty that I found my way to her humble dwelling on the outskirts of the town. Two rooms, cold and cheerless enough, formed the home of Nancy Hepburn, her husband, and one well-grown daughter. You are a younger person than I expected to see, 'anid I, by way of introducing myself to Mrs. Hepburn, who, somewhere on the verge of seventy, moved and spoke with the energy of forty-five. 'I never knew my age,' replied she. 'It is certainly over sixty.' Yes,' answered her husband, a one eyed man, with a face and head full of corrugated expression which Rembrandt would have been proud to paint, 'Yes, she must be carried to the contraction of religious people, who is without the milk on it without thinking at all on the Sabbath, do it without thinking at all on the Sabbath, breaking. I have since taken milk on the Sabbath, since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak experimentally on the Sabbath, since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak experimentally on the Sabbath, since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak experimentally on the Sabbath, since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak experimentally on the Sabbath, which wilk on the Sabbath breaking. I have since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak experimentally on the Sabbath, which wilk on the Sabbath breaking. I have since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak experimentally on the Sabbath, since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak experimentally on the Sabbath, since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak experimentally on the Sabbath, since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak experimentally on the Sabbath, since I became a housekeeper, and I can speak expe turning once more towards the woman. In their enterprise. For in addition to their Georgetown. As she spoke, the one eye of her husband, kindled with the energy of ing any to the city on the Sabbath, or disjouth. Lifting his cap so as to expose the whole of the most ingular countenance. the woman, deprecatingly, the lady is about to read the letter.' I know she is about to read the letter,' returned he, 'but that needn't hinder me from speaking. That woman,' he continued, pointing to his wife, 'was the slave of Squire Aikin of Georgetown. When the old master died, he freed his slaves, but mistress and the heirs presented the head head head the head head the head head the head head the he tended they had bought them in, and so was four years before Nancy knew that sh had any right to freedom.' 'Hush! hush nad any right to freedom. Hush! As most farmers pursue their business as a means of support for themselves and families, or for profit, it is of the greatest importance to study economy in order to accomher. It matters very little, whether I served her four years or six beyond my time.' 'I'll these desirable objects. All the industry and the most skilful management, in leave it to the stranger, said her husband, lifting his hand to heaven, 'black or white, rich or poor, wouldn't you rather be free?' Certainly,' I replied, 'I could not respect you, if you said less.' 'Well,' he continued, 'somebody in Georgetown got an indianal and the most skilful management, other respects, will not avail to make farming a good business without economy in every department. We have particular terms of the same of th somebody in Georgetown got an inkling of it all, and said he, don't you mention my name, but do you go to such a lawyer, and

tion, but one would tire reading as well as describing all the sights of London. I must say we began to be weary of seeing.

We had previously visited York, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other English towns, so that upon leaving London this company to the control of family affection that had made her so tole We neared the wharf, and in a few mo- ant an endurer. 'I was thankful,' said she ments were in the warm embraces of our expecting friends. The wanderer alone can tell the gratitude which swelled our breasts to him who had preserved us from every Times went much harder with her when she peril, and permitted us to feel those thrilling was here.' I was never skilled in unaugue, or I could not bear to sink the eccentricities of these old people to the level of a tame narra-tion. Their stories are not uncommon; thanks to the oppressor, their energy, kind feeling, and common sense, are very much so. How to help the slave wisely, is a consideration which moves my soul to its very centre. To teach the free blacks, seems an efficient means, and since the unworthy conduct of South Carolina, I have pondered over it oftener than ever. Maryland would be glad if there were not a free black within her limits. It has recently been proposed in her Legislature, to impose a poll-tax upon her free blacks, to assist in paying the State expenses! And this without allowing them a single manly right! Should the proposal be carried, the result is easily foreseen refusal of the poorer class to pay their incar-ceration, and subsequent return to slavery! Camp-meetings among the colored people have recently been forbidden by law. Every abolition excitement brings in its train some restriction to the slave. It needs world-wide faith to see, that in spite of this immediate result, the truth is mighty and shall prevail. Well may the slave, cut off from the consideration of public questions echo the exclamation of Madam de Suel

the preservation of the 'Union' a higher necessity, than the free promulgation of God's truth, to say to those exchanging a Northern for a Southern home, 'You are about to enter the lion's jaws, let us see that you look him full in the face. We shall soon find you sleeping by his side, and all your energy of denunciation dying in the smile of satisfied indolence.'

It is chiefly that the world may see that this is not so, that it may believe that the nearer one comes to the oppressor and the noppressed, the greater the horror with which he regards an institution erected in defiance

been proud to paint, 'Yes, she must be On inquiry I found that this was true;—
much more than that, for I am reckoned at
seventy-three.' 'You were a slave?' I said,
by them. I have no farther interest in their I means of reducing the price of who to the last singular continued in ments of reducing the price of microcontents and in the content of the price of microcontent in the content of the price of the p

## Economical Farming.

As most farmers pursue their business as ded, gard to the amount to be performed, but to g of the manner of performing it, in order that there may be the least possible expense.

name, but do you go to such a lawyer, and he has a copy of the will. So my wife got her papers,—not that she cared for herself, but because she remembered that the children born in those four years were free, and a fine hash she cooked for the old missis and young massa. Her oldest son Mike, was living with Lieutenant —, he that has sailed half round the world, and if the Lieutenant half's guessed he had a right to ther. Though both had the same advantages in the beginning. One will raise corn a tifty cents a bushel and make it a good the same advantages in the beginning. . Two farmers may pursue nearly the same

tenant hadn't guessed he had a right to it, and paid for getting his papers, he never would have got his freedom. As for Charles, he that wrote that letter there, he didn't wait removing all obstructions to the plough, and papers, he trusted to his heels, and a draining, or adding sand or gravel when it

for papers, he trusted to his heels, and a smart man he makes, I'm told, in the free country.' 'Sam, Sam,' again interrupted the woman. 'Well! well! I'll tell the lady no more about you, if you don't choose it,' replied he, 'but nobody shall hinder my telling my own story. I belonged,' continued he, 'to Rupert Maydon, the proprietor of an iron foundry, on the Washington road, twenty miles from Baltimore. My old master would never sell a slave, though if he had minded mistress, they would all have gone; for he said we were not made like horses and cattle, and when he died, he freed us all. and cattle, and when he died, he freed us all, ploughs require only about half as much There was a whole ship's crew, fifteen men. battle. A great part of the Tower was destroyed by fire in 1841. We visited Guildand hall, the British Museum, and the Thames

Tunnel, through which we passed, paying a penny tell. It was quite damp, and is lighted

In hoeing, one half the labor is saved by will educate them; the society you live in having the land well prepared and the corn bearing that most of the bearing that most can be done by the cultivator and or situation in life, your house, your table, plough; and the free use of these implements will improve the crop. By having the land well prepared and highly manured the unceasing and potent influence of these a large crop may be obtained, at little more things is impossible, except you were to labor than is requisite in going over the same withdraw yourself from them also. Some land in poor condition, and obtaining a parents talk of beginning the education of

may be saved by cutting it up at the ground already begun,—the education of circum-when well glazed, instead of cutting the top stances—insensible education, which, like stalks, and afterwards gathering the corn, and then cutting up the buts, as the fashion and powerful effect, and of far more consensations. once was, and now is with many. For a quence to the habit, than that which is number of years we have recommended the improved mode, as we have found from exon at every instant of time; it goes on like perience that it is attended with many advantages as to saving the crop of corn and course. Whatever these, then, have a stalks will much less labor, and having the tendency to make your children, that, in a land clear for a crop of turnips, for sowing great degree, you at least should be per rye, or for any other purpose.

It is the same with other crops. We have

known many cases of farmers who would give the amount of the seed sown in paygive the amount of the seed sown in pay-ment for reaping the grain, because neither they nor any of their hands were willing to bend their backs to the use of the sickle. How would farmers in the West succeed in raising grain if they expended as much in harvesting it as the estimated cost of this operation in this section? In some parts of the country, grain is not worth much more than farmers here would reckon the cost of harvesting—for instance, corn at twelve and a half cents per bushel in seasons of plenty. Some years ago we were in the West and worked at harvesting grain, which was done mostly with the sickle. The neighbors changed work, and arranged matters so as to have twelve men together in a field of grain, who renped, bound up, carried together, and shocked twelve acres in a day. With the same despatch in raising our grain we should not estimate the cost of corn at a dollar a bushel, and wheat at two dollars.

### Labor. BY CAROLINE F. ORNE.

Ho, ye who at the anvil toil, And strike the sounding blow Where from the burning iron's breast The sparks fly to and fro,
While answering to the hammer's ring,
And fire's intenser glow,—

And fire's intenser glow,— O, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil And sweat the long day through, Remember it is harder still To have no work to do.

Ho, ye who till the stubborn soil, Whose hard hands guide the plough, Who bend beneath the summer sun, With burning cheek and brow,-Ye deem the curse still clings to earth From olden time till now

But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil Remember it is harder still To have no work to do. Ho, ye who plough the sea's blue field, Beneath whose galiant vessel's keel
There lies a yawning grave,
Around whose bark the wintry winds

Like fiends of fury rave -O, while ye feel 'tis hard to toil And labor long hours through, Remember it is harder still To have no work to do.

Ho, ye upon whose fevered cheeks The hectic glow is bright, Whose mental toil wears out the day,

Champions of truth and right,— Although ye feet your toil is hard, Even with this glorious view, Remember it is harder still

Ho, all who labor,-all who strive! Ye wield a lofty power; Do with your might, do with your strength, Fill every golden hour!

O, to your birthright and yourselves,
To your own souls be true!
A weary, wretched life is theirs
Who have no work to do.

THE Horse.-Have mercy on your horse. Don't beat him so savagely because he cannot pull that heavy load up the steep hill. You require too much of the animal. See how he struggles beneath the lash, vainly striving to ascend. Don't strike him again. Take off about half the load, and you will have no trouble. We wish every cartman had the feeling and the spirit of John Howard, and so doubtless do the poor, over loaded horses.

## The Family Circle.

## Education of Circumstances.

Let purchased tuition be carried up to the very highest perfection, and let neither money nor wisdom be spared in reaching this height, of such vital importance in the truining of children, is that department to which I now refer, that it oan, and, if neglected, will undermine and undo the whole, as well as render many efforts in educating the disposition altogether abortive. Suffer me to explain my meaning.

In the laudable anxiety of their hearts,

two parents, with a family of infants playing around their feet, are heard to saying around their feet, are heard to say—
"Oh! what will—what can best educate
these dear children?" I reply—Look to selves and your circumstances. Maxims and documents are good in themselves, and especially good for the regulation of your conduct and your behaviour towards them; but with regard to your children, you have yet often to remark, that many maxims are good, precisely till they are tried, or apod, precisely till they are tried, or aped, and no longer. In the hands of many plied, and no longer. parents they will teach the children to talk, and very often little more. I do not mea to assert, that sentiments inculcated have no influence; far from it; they have much, ough not the most ; but still, after all, it is the sentiments you let drop occasionally— it is the conversation they overhear, when it is the conversation they overhear, when pluying in the corner of the room, which has more effect than many things which are addressed to them directly in the tone of exhortation. Besides, as to maxims, ever remember, that between those which you bring forward for their use, and those by which you direct your own conduct, children have almost an intuitive discern-ment; and it is by the latter they will be mainly governed, both during childhood

The question, however, returns, What will educate these children? And now ! naswer, "Your example will educate them your conversation with your friends—the business they see you transact—the likings and dishkings you express—there

small crop.

their children; the moment they were capaln harvesting corn, nearly half the labor ble of forming an idea, their education was

### To a Child.

Never, my child, forget to pray, Whate'er the business of the day : If happy dreams have blessed thy sleep, If startling fears have made thee weep, With holy thoughts begin the day, And ne'er, my child, forget to pray,

Pray Him by whom the birds are fed. Pray Him by whom the birds are fed, To give to thee thy daily bread; If wealth her bounty should bestow, Praise Him from whom all blessings flow; If He who gave should take away, O ne'er, my child, forget to pray.

The time will come when thou wilt miss A lather's and a mother's hiss; And then, my child, perchance you'll see Some who in prayer no'er bend the knee; From such examples turn away, And ne'er, my child, forget to pray.

A GAELIC SCHOOL .- A teacher of a Gae-We believe that corn may be raised in New England at from sixty to seventy-five cents per bushel, and wheat at one dollar home. Another boy, but not of the same cents per bushel, and wheat at one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per bushel; and our grain is worth these prices on an average, as southern grain sells in New England. Though we may find it most profitable to import, a part of our breathern grains and a proceeded about four miles, when the latter began to swear. The Gaelic scholar reproved him; he confessed his fault, and profitable to import a part of our bread stuff, while we can obtain it from other sections in exchange for other productions, yet we think that the farmers of New England can compete with the South and West in our markets.—Caltivator.

Terroved him; he confessed his fault, and they went on together. A second and a third oath, however, escaped him; and then there is confessed his fault, and they went on together. A second and a third oath, however, escaped him; and then the Gnelic scholar stood still, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, can compete with the South and West in our case of the confessed him and then the Gnelic scholar stood still, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, can compete with the South and West in our case of the confessed him; fault, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, and the confessed him; fault, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, and the confessed him; fault, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, and the confessed him; fault, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, and the confessed him; fault, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, and the confessed him; fault, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, and the confessed him; fault, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, and the confessed him; fault, and said, "Dost thou not know that the Bible says, and the confessed him; fault, and t West in 'Can two walk together except they be agreed?' therefore, by Bible law, I can go no further with you; I will return home, and you may do what you please." He accordingly returned, and reported to his accordingly returned, and reported to his teacher the facts of the case, who was far better pleased with the tenderness of his

### Advertisements.

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DJ Agents Wanted to obtain subscriptions. Terms, \$600 per year. ly. Jan. 30.

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Jan. 30,

Webster's American Dictionary. TWO VOLUMES ROYAL SVO. PRICE REDUCED TO \$10,500.
THE ABOVE is Webster's Dictionary, without abridgement containing the whole vocabulary of the Charto suitton with corrections, improvements, and several thousand and surreassess of esserial thousand and surreassess of esserial thousand words, prepared by the author, and first published in 1845, since his decrease.

The following is an extract from the Liverpool Mercury,
May 20th: May 99h;

By far the best English Dictionary—indeed the only one to which appeal can now be made as an authority—is Websters; an American publication, republished in London, in two quarto volumes.

JAME MARTINAC.

The American Dictionary of Dr. Webster is as great an improvement on Johnson's Dictionary, as the latter was on those life of the property of the property of the latter was on those life of the property of the property of the property of the same department of letters.—Cambridge Independent Press.

From Heman Hamphrey, D. D. Pres. of Amherst College,
Dr. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Lannuage is an honor to the country which gave him brith—to
the age, and to the language which it so admirably traces up
to its etymological sources—so skillully analyses, and so happily explains.

From Rev. Dr. Prest. Pres. Pres.

s Rev. Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, Pro-

I have always considered Dr. Webster's works in Lexicography as surpassed Jn. fullness and accuracy by none in our language.

We regard it as a great improvement on all the works which have preceded it. The etymological department, throws new-and striking light on the history of language; the recebulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, compared to the striking of the superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of Yale College; Shmoon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of Yale College; Shmoon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of Yale College; Shmoon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of Yale College; Shmoon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of Yale College; Shmoon Engles of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of College; Shmoon Engles of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of College; Shmoon Engles of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of College; Shmoon Engles of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of College; Shmoon Engles of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of College; Shmoon Engles of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of College; Shmoon Engles of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of College; Shmoon Engles of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Lik. D. President of College; Shmoon Engles of the Superior Court in the Superior Court in the College of the Superior Court in the C I have always considered Dr. Webster's works in Lexicogra phy as surpassed in futiness and accuracy by none in ou

The undersigned most cheerfully express their approbation of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, and their wish that it may be generally adopted by literary men as a book of reference, an become the standard lexicon of the colleges, academies an achoods of our country.

David Housek, Lie, D. President of Ruigers Med. Cold. Br. V. Thomas Dr. Will. D. Roy. John Kong. D. D. Roy. of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, and their wish that it may be generally adopted by iterary men as a book of reference, and schools of our country; men as a book of reference, and schools of our country.

David Hocack, Li. D. D. President of Ruigers Med. Coll.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D. Rev. John Knox, D. D. Rev. John Knox, D. D. Rev. James Minor, D. Rev. James Minor, D. Rev. John Knox, D. D. Rev. James Minor, D. Rev. John Knox, D. D. Rev. James Minor, D. Rev. John Knox, D. D. Rev. John Knox, D. D. Rev. John Knox, D. D. Rev. James Minor, D. Rev. John Knox, D. John Knox, J. James J. J.

French, American and English

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THE above number of YOUNG NEW, of good address.

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RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to bis friends and in the public generally. His medicines are all progrand by hissaid for profittly sale, and are administrated according to the tendings of neutro and the stricted indus-

# MIAGARA.

LIKE THE RUSH OF THE MIGHTY WA-TERS OF NIAGARA, BEARING EV-ERY THING ON ITS COURSE, SO HAS BEEN

THE RUSH OF TRADE

# OAK HALL,

uring the lost year and a half.

I take this method of tendering MY SINCERE AND BOOT
I take the method of tendering MY SINCERE AND BOOT
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### Stupendous Engine of Trade and Fashion!

FEBRUARY 1st. 1845.

as I shall make an entire change in my business as that time. To accomplish this immense undertaking I must first as it is most respectfully all indebted to me to make immediate payment. Second all having sheameds against me will precent them for payment. Third, I have on hand at this time a stock of FASHUMABLE REALY MADE CELOTHING FURNINGLING GOODS, NEW DESIGNS OF CLOTHIN, CARSIMERES and VESTINGS, amounting to upwards of

## \$150,000:

ed to tientlemen's Winter West; and to ensure a sale of hole; I shall open ON MONDAY NEXT, with a full spe-nation of SELLING ALL OUT; as the following PRICES will show, whether them: BOYS' CLOTHING.

# of Boys' Overcosts, sold for \$5.83 each all sizes. Fine Bays' Overcosts \$4.50 each; samally sold for \$0.50, Fine Bays' Overcosts \$4.50 each; samally sold for \$0.50, For \$1.50 to \$2.50 Vosts, 75 cents to \$1; usually sold for \$2,50, Vosts, 75 cents to \$1; usually sold for \$3,50, Vosts, 75 cents to \$1; usually sold for \$4.50, Vosts, 75 cents to \$1; usually sold for \$4.50, Vosts, 75 cents to \$1.50 to

MEN'S SACKS. A good article made from Tweeds usually sold for \$8, at the treme low price of \$4; as genteel a garment as is worn. It ill be seen that this is just many parcs.

FRENCH TRAVELLING COATS. Believed to be the only lot in the United States, usual price, i5, will be closed at \$8 each--very cheap. This is one of the out comfortable garments worn.

DRESSING GOWNS. Drab Overcoats and Sacks.

PELTOS, DARK SACKS,

CADET MIXT SURTOUTS.

BLANKET CLOAKS, m, light blue, blue black—a good article at from

D'Orsay Frocks. made, silk collers and facings, will be said for \$7,50 BROADCLOTH SURTOUTS.

n endiess variety—price from 88 to 815—usual price asked is from 812 to 820, and warranted as good as you can purchase for that money. Doeskin Sacks and Peltos.

Closed at very low prices, super custom cloth surtouts an aver coats, made from super broadcloths and other materials arying in price from \$8 to \$16—usually sold for from \$12 to CLOAKS.

A large lot made from super German bins, black, invisible reen, and other cloths, varying in price from \$4,50 to \$25— ormer price \$6 to \$35. DRESS AND FROCK COATS. An endless variety, of all colors and grades, blue, black, rown, invisible green, mulberry, &c. Some 600 costs, at the price of \$3 to \$12—usually sold at from \$12 to \$20.

PANTALOONS OF SATTINETS. extra fine, plain and figured, from \$1,50 to \$2,50, a good PANTS OF CASSIMERE.

large lot of mixed Cadet, lavender. &c., from \$2,25 to \$3,50-usually soid for from \$3,50 to \$4,50. Pants of Black Cassimere. Also, with bine and red stripes, about helf an inch wide, the most genteel pants worn, from \$4,75 to \$5,50. The UPTOWN PRICE for same article, \$7,50.

## VESTS.

Of every description, fashion, cut and quality, &c.,—a desirable genteel Vest for 75 cents. If you can purchase a Xest for that price, which I promise to seil a good article of Vest, there is no occasion to go without a Vest. Every other quality such as black Sain Vests. a good article, \$25 to \$2.00; fasting the first half of the richest shaw patterns, for \$21 to \$2.00; marranted the same as formerly asked \$3.00 for; splendid rich Silk Velvet Vests, at vary low prices.

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An andless variety.

LINEN COLLARS—a good article at from 6 to 12 cantaLINEN BONONS—a great voriety, 20 cents sech.

STOCKS OF ALL KINDS—rich figured Smin, iong code, with bows and without, at low prices. SCARFS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—from 25 cants to the highest article imported. CRAVATS—black Cravats, 75 cents: Gingham, 124 cents. BRACES—good article 124 cents and upwards, according to quality; best super India Rubber 25 cents—usually sold for 56

quality; best super small scents—usually sold for 50 cents.

SMOKING CAPS—124 cents—usually sold for 50 cents. Canes, Carpet Bags, Purses, Money and Plated Studs, &c.

and an endiese variety of nicknacks at customers' own prices.

A lot white Kid Gloves at 3% cents; do, black Kid; Woulkes
Gloves, elastic wrist, 25 cents; do, black Kid; Woulkes
HANDKERCHIEF—best Silk 50 cents; some at 25 cents,
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRE—a good article, 50 cents

Overhauls, Green Jackets, &c. and an endless variety of Clothing, adapted to the LA HORSING CLASS, as well as the FASHIONABLE, et a LESS PRICE then can be purchased at any other store in Section by nearly one half. The above stock is all PRESH COODS.

and of recent importation, and will positively be sold without regard to cost.

I have made ample arrangements for etrangers visiting the city, to make, to their measure and order, any garment at if g made an extensive enlargement of Oak Ball.

ring an area of 5000 SQUARE FEET of land, and capable commodating 500 CUNTOM ERS at one time, every confe-te is now offered at this sale for great largains. Open on MONDAY NEXT, ck, and close at 1. Re-open at 2 and close at 6. Be o'clock, and close at 10 in the sventur, and constant it the whole is seld. The bell of ODDS and ENDS amond Feb. 1st will be closed at species.

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This is a next need concentrate place, where a variety of development on he obtained. Went or all larger of dev. Concert, it and of concert. Pedicage, rese, class. Confer. Ten, Front. of Congress of the Concert. Conference of the conference of the conference of the concert. Conference of the concert. Conference of the concert. Conference of the conference of the concert. Conference of the concert. Conference of the conference of the concert. Conference of the concert. Conference of the concert. Conference of the conference of the concert. Conference of the concert. Conference of the conference of the concert. Conference of t